

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-79  
 URGENT 6-2-65 3:29 P.M.  
 TO DIRECTOR  
 FROM SAN FRANCISCO 021528  
 ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, SPI.

MR. CLEGG  
 ROOM 1246

REBURAD TO SAN FRANCISCO JUNE 1 LAST.  
 CORRECT TITLE FOR BRUNO C. SOLARI IS PRESIDENT,  
 UNITED VINTNERS, INC., WHICH IS PARENT COMPANY OF  
 ITALIAN SWISS COLONY WINE COMPANY.

RECEIVED: 4:08 PM JLD

NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 30 1965

58 JUL 12 1965

CO

6-3-65

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC SEATTLE (161-243)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, AKA, SPI.

REUREP JUNE ONE LAST.

IN CONNECTION WITH BIOGRAPHICAL DATA, HANDLE THE FOLLOWING IMMEDIATELY AND SURAD:

PAGES FOURTEEN THROUGH TWENTYFOUR REREP INDICATES ROSELLINI REPORTEDLY EMPLOYED IN LAW PARTNERSHIP WITH SHORETT, BARTLEY, CASEY, HENNESSEY AND BRUMBACH DURING VARIOUS PERIODS IN NINETEEN FORTYONE TO NINETEEN FIFTYSIX. THESE APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN TWO-MAN PARTNERSHIPS HOWEVER, THERE IS AN INCONSISTENT MATERIAL OVERLAPPING OF DATES IN CONNECTION WITH THESE PARTNERSHIPS.

INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE, ADVISE SPECIFIC DATES OF EACH PARTNERSHIP TOGETHER WITH COMPLETE NAME OF FIRM UNDER WHICH INDIVIDUAL PARTNERSHIPS CONDUCTED BUSINESS. IF ROSELLINI IS EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALLY PRACTICING LAW, FURNISH SPECIFIC DATES INSOFAR AS POSSIBLE IN THIS CONNECTION.

PAGES TEN THROUGH ELEVEN REREP INDICATE ROSELLINI APPARENTLY

Tolson — ASSOCIATED IN UNKNOWN CAPACITY WITH LAW FIRM OF DORE, DUBUAR,

Belmont —

Mohr —

DeLoach —

Casper —

Callahan —

Conrad —

Felt —

Gale —

Rosen —

Sullivan —

Tavel —

Tele. Room —

Holmes —

Gandy —

AND CUMMINS, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON. DETERMINE SPECIFIC CAPACITY IN

VIA RADIOGRAM

RELAY THROUGH SAN DIEGO 1965

5:45 AM

NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 30 1965

JFC:msm  
(3) mem

58 JUL 12 1965

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Return to Connell, Room 1250

RADIOGRAM TO SEATTLE  
RE: ALBERT D. ROSELLINI

WHICH HE IS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS FIRM AND FOR HOW LONG. IN THE  
ABSENCE OF INFORMATION IN YOUR POSSESSION PRECLUDING SUCH CONTACT,  
ALSO INTERVIEW MEMBERS OF FIRM CONCERNING HIM.

PAGE SIX REREP INDICATES ROSELLINI SERVED AS STATE SENATOR,  
WASHINGTON STATE SENATE NINETEEN THIRTYNINE THROUGH NOVEMBER  
NINETEEN FIFTYSIX. IN THIS CONNECTION NOTE BACKGROUND DATA IN  
WHO'S WHO AND ADVISE WHETHER THE ABOVE IS COMPLETE AND CORRECT  
NAME OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

ALSO NOTE BACKGROUND DATA IN WHO'S WHO INDICATES ROSELLINI  
FORMERLY EMPLOYED AS ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR THE STATE OF  
WASHINGTON.

SINCE VARIOUS ITEMS IN REREP ARE ATTRIBUTED TO PUBLICATIONS,  
INSURE YOU HAVE REPORTED COMPLETELY AND CORRECTLY NAMES OF ALL  
PUBLICATIONS, INCLUDING NEWSPAPERS.

FBI SEATTLE

76:58 PM PDT URGENT 6/4/65 DKT

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SEATTLE (161-243)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 4 1965

TELETYPE

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI. SPI.

REURAD TODAY.

APPOINTEE AND LLOYD SHORETT WERE LAW PARTNERS FROM JUNE FORTYONE  
TO JANUARY FORTYTHREE. APPOINTEE ALONE IN OFFICE UNTIL AUGUST FORTY-  
THREE WHEN ERLE W. HORSWILL FIRST EMPLOYED BY HIM. APPOINTEE AND  
HORSWILL SHARED OFFICE SPACE UNTIL MAY FORTYSEVEN WHEN HORSWILL LEFT  
TO OPEN OWN OFFICE. APPOINTEE APPARENTLY ALONE UNTIL MERWIN E. CASEY  
BECAME PARTNER. CASEY LISTED AS SHARING SPACE WITH APPOINTEE AS OF  
NOVEMBER FORTYSEVEN. (AS OF NOVEMBER FORTYEIGHT APPOINTEE LISTED AS  
IN PRACTICE WITH BRUCE BARTLEY, AND CASEY. SAME LISTING FOR  
NOVEMBER FORTYNINE AS OF DECEMBER FIFTY, NAME OF [REDACTED]  
ADDED. SAME LISTING AS OF DECEMBER FIFTYONE. LISTING FOR DECEMBER FIFTY  
TWO DID NOT INCLUDE BARTLEY BUT INDICATED [REDACTED] AND CASEY STILL IN  
SAME OFFICE. LISTING AS OF DECEMBER FIFTYTHREE ADDED [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] AND FOR FIRST TIME A FIRM NAME WAS LISTED AS "ROSELLINI  
AND CASEY". LISTING OF DECEMBER FIFTYFOUR WAS UNCHANGED BUT CARRIED  
NO FIRM NAME. LISTING OF DECEMBER FIFTYFIVE INDICATED [REDACTED]  
ANOTHER FIRM, AND APPOINTEE'S FIRM NOW KNOWN AS "ROSELLINI, [REDACTED]  
AND [REDACTED], LISTING UNCHANGED AS OF JANUARY FIFTYSIX AND JANUARY  
FIFTYSEVEN. FOREGOING INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM FILE OF KING COUNTY  
LEGAL DIRECTORIES FURNISHED BY WASHINGTON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION THIS  
DATE, WHO ADVISED THEY CAN SUGGEST NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR METHOD

END OF PAGE ONE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

161-3864-69

1941  
Feb 1942

b6  
b7c

58 JUL 12 1965

100-3864-69



PAGE TWO

OF OBTAINING SPECIFIC DATES, ADDING THAT MANY ATTORNEYS DO NOT HAVE OFFICIAL FIRM NAME FOR THEIR ASSOCIATIONS. IT IS FURTHER NOTED THAT [REDACTED] SEE PAGE TWENTYFIVE OF SEATTLE REPORT, SHARED OFFICE SPACE WITH APPOINTEE AT SMITH TOWER FROM FIFTYTHREE TO FIFTYSIX AND THE MILLER DETECTIVE AGENCY ALSO SHARED SPACE WITH APPOINTEE FROM AT LEAST FORTYEIGHT TO FIFTYSIX. NO MORE SPECIFIC INFO AVAILABLE REGARDING LAW PRACTICE OF APPOINTEE. b6  
b7C  
D179

FRED DORE, ATTORNEY OF DORE, DUBUAR, AND CUMMINS, SEATTLE, WASH., ADVISED APPOINTEE IS OLD FRIEND AND IS NOT CONNECTED WITH FIRM IN ANY WAY, BUT SINCE FEBRUARY THIS YEAR HAS BEEN USING EXTRA OFFICE SPACE OF FIRM AS GUEST OF DORE TO WRITE LETTERS AND HANDLE HIS OWN INVESTMENTS. APPOINTEE IS NOT DOING ANY LAW WORK BUT IS JUST USING OFFICE TEMPORARILY UNTIL HE DECIDES WHAT TO DO PERMANENTLY. APPOINTEE VISITS FRIENDS AND TAKES TRIPS, CONSULTING PEOPLE ABOUT BUSINESS PROSPECTS. DORE, [REDACTED] COMMENTED FAVORABLY REGARDING APPOINTEE. b6  
b7C

DIRECTORY OF STATE OFFICES, OLYMPIA, WASH. AND OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS REFER TO THE "SENATE OF THE WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATURE". THIS BODY COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS "WASHINGTON STATE SENATE".

NO PERSONNEL RECORDS AVAILABLE WASHINGTON STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, OLYMPIA, TO VERIFY EMPLOYMENT AS ASSISTANT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL (AG). [REDACTED] OLYMPIA, [REDACTED] TO ROSELLINI, AND PRESENTLY ASSISTANT TO WASHINGTON STATE AG, ADVISED HE DOES NOT BELIEVE ROSELLINI WAS EVER ASSISTANT TO AG BUT MAY HAVE BEEN A SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR SHORT TIME ONLY INCIDENTAL TO REGULAR LAW PRACTICE. b6  
b7C

END OF PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NO PERSONNEL RECORDS KEPT REGARDING SPECIAL ASISTANTS TO AG. THIS WAS A CATEGORY FOR PERSONS ENGAGED FOR SPECIAL OR TEMPORARY PURPOSE INCIDENTAL TO REGULAR LAW PRACTICE.

SMITH TROY, ATTORNEY, AND FORMERLY ATTORNEY GENERAL, STATE OF WASHINGTON, FORTY TO FIFTYTHREE, ADVISED HE APPOINTED ROSELLINE A SPECIAL ASSISTANT ~~OT~~ <sup>TO</sup> THE AG APPROXIMATELY SUMMER FORTYONE. THIS WAS PART TIME JOB, ROSELLINI HELD FOR ABOUT ONE YEAR, WHILE PRACTICING LAW IN SEATTLE. TROY RECOMMENDS. ABOVE ALSO VERIFIED BY LLOYD SHORETT, JUDGE, KING COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT, SEATTLE.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS ARE THE SEATTLE POST INTELLIGENCER AND THE SEATTLE DAILY TIMES, ALTHOUGH THE LATTER IS MORE OFTEN REFERRED TO AS THE SEATTLE TIMES. NAMES OF PUBLICATIONS IN SEATTLE REPORT CHECKED AND BELIEVED TO BE COMPLETE AND CORRECT.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT FOLLOWS.


EN CORR ~~IN~~ PAGE 3 LINE 5 NEXT TO LAST WRD SHD BE ROSELLINI,  
NOT ROSELLINE

END

WA...A JMS

FBI WASH DC

TUCLRP

*"The Seattle Daily Times"*  


b6  
b7C

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office <b>SEATTLE</b>	Office of Origin <b>BUREAU</b>	Date <b>6/7/65</b>	Investigative Period <b>6/1 - 7/65</b>
TITLE OF CASE  <b>ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, aka Alberto Rosellini, Albert Dean Rosellini</b>		Report made by <b>F. A. WADDINGTON</b>	Typed By: <b>mlh</b>
		CHARACTER OF CASE  <b>SPECIAL INQUIRY</b>	

Synopsis:

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

REFERENCE: Report of SA F. A. WADDINGTON, JR., Seattle,  
dated 6/1/65.  
Bureau radiogram to Seattle, 6/4/65.  
Seattle teletype to Bureau, 6/4/65.

- RUC -

- A\* -

COVER PAGE

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made:  <b>1 - Bureau (AM) (SD) 1 - Seattle (161-243)</b>		<b>161-3814-70</b>	
		<b>NOT RECORDED 4 JUN 9 1965</b>	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: F. A. WADDINGTON, JR. Office: Seattle, Washington  
Date: June 7, 1965  
Field Office File #: 161-243 Bureau File #:  
Title: ALBERT D. ROSELLINI

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Appointee's designation as Special Assistant to Attorney General of the State of Washington in period 1941 - 1942 verified by SMITH TROY, former Attorney General, who commented favorably. Appointee since February, 1965, has been using extra office of firm of DORE, DUBUAR, & CUMMINS, Seattle, Washington, but is not engaged in practice of law and is not associated with firm. Members of this firm also furnished favorable comments regarding appointee. [redacted] Washington State University, advised he had no reason to preclude a favorable recommendation of appointee. List of attorneys who shared space with appointee at Room 1111, Smith Tower, Seattle, Washington, from November, 1941 to January, 1957 set forth.

b6  
b7C

- RUC -

DETAILS:

Investigation in State of Washington was conducted as follows:

AT OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

By Special Agent (SA) [redacted]

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

By SAs REESE H. CHIPMAN, [redacted] and F. A. WADDINGTON, JR.

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1  
SE 161-243  
RHC/mlh

EMPLOYMENT

Special Assistant  
to the Attorney General,  
Washington State,  
Olympia, Washington  
1941 - 1942

On June 4, 1965, [redacted] Administration Officer of Attorney General JOHN J. O'CONNELL, Washington State, Olympia, Washington, advised there are no personnel records available to verify employment of the appointee in the past as an Assistant to the Attorney General. [redacted] related that he did not personally recall any such past employment of the appointee.

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On June 4, 1965, [redacted] Olympia, Washington, former [redacted] to the appointee and presently [redacted] Washington State Attorney General, advised he did not believe the appointee was ever an Assistant to the Attorney General, but may have been a Special Assistant to the Attorney General for a short time which would have been incidental to the appointee's regular law practice. [redacted] related that this position as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General was a category for persons engaged for a special or temporary purpose and was incidental to a regular law practice. He further stated that as far as he knew, there were no personnel records kept by the Attorney General's Office of individuals appointed as Special Assistants to the Attorney General.

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On June 4, 1965, Mr. [redacted] attorney, Smith Tower Building, advised he was formerly King County Prosecutor and that ALBERT D. ROSELLINI and one LLOYD SHORETT were Deputy Prosecutors. In June, 1941, SHORETT and ROSELLINI resigned to practice law together and at that time, [redacted] recommended both of them to SMITH TROY, the Attorney General for the State of Washington who had made an inquiry with [redacted] concerning personnel who could assist him in added responsibilities of the Attorney General's Office.

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2  
SE 161-243  
RHC/alh

[ ] believed that SMITH TROY had appointed both ROSELLINI and SHORETT as Special Assistants to the Attorney General to assist him in certain investigations pertaining to enforcement of certain Washington State laws.

b6  
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On June 4, 1965, LLOYD SHORETT, King County Superior Court Judge, County - City Building, advised that SMITH TROY, former Attorney General, State of Washington, did appoint ROSELLINI as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General sometime during the late summer of 1941 to handle certain cases for the Department of Labor and Industries and other departments in the State of Washington.

This was only a part-time position, incidental to ROSELLINI's regular law practice. After approximately one year, ROSELLINI and SHORETT found the above work for the Attorney General was interfering with their law practice and they relinquished this employment.

B. [ ] and LLOYD SHORETT's comments concerning ROSELLINI have been previously reported.

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On June 4, 1965, SMITH TROY, attorney, Labor Temple, Olympia, Washington, advised he has known ROSELLINI since the late 1930's. TROY was Attorney General of the State of Washington from April 30, 1940 until December, 1953, except for military service, 1942 through 1945. In approximately the summer or fall of 1941, he appointed ALBERT D. ROSELLINI as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General in connection with enforcement of the Unfair Practices Act and the Unfair Trade Laws which had previously been enacted. He stated this was only part-time employment and ROSELLINI was very capable in the work he did for TROY. After approximately one year, ROSELLINI found the above employment imposed too heavy a burden and asked to be released.

TROY praised ROSELLINI highly, stating, "I think he was the best Governor we ever had." He recommended

3  
SE 161-243  
RHC/mlh

ROSELLINI as a man of excellent character, integrity, associates, and said his loyalty to the United States is unquestioned. He felt ROSELLINI would be an excellent choice for a Government appointment.

Office Space with Law Firm  
of DORE, DUBUAR, and CUMMINS  
Washington Building  
Seattle, Washington  
February, 1965 - Date

1  
SE 161-243  
RHC/mlh

On June 4, 1965, Mr. FRED H. DORE, attorney for the firm DORE, DUBUAR, and CUMMINS, Suite 1429, Washington Building, furnished the following information:

DORE met ROSELLINI about 1948. DORE was elected to the Washington State Legislature in 1952 as a Democrat and has served eight years in the House of Representatives and six years in the Washington State Senate.

He was active in ROSELLINI's campaign for Governor in 1952 when ROSELLINI was defeated, and in 1956 and 1960 when he was elected.

DORE has never visited in ROSELLINI's home, but has been on very friendly terms with him.

During the November, 1964 political campaign, DORE jokingly made a remark to ROSELLINI to the effect that if ROSELLINI were defeated, DORE had an extra office in the Washington Building which he would make available.

DORE related that subsequently ROSELLINI was defeated and in approximately February, 1965, reminded DORE of his offer of office space. DORE stated that his firm did have an extra office, and DORE agreed to make this available to Mr. ROSELLINI on a temporary basis until he decides definitely what he desires to do. Since approximately February, 1965, ROSELLINI has used this office as a place to visit with old friends and to answer his correspondence and to "look into business prospects".

DORE stated ROSELLINI is not engaging in law practice and is not associating with the firm, but is there merely as a friendly gesture on the part of Mr. DORE.

DORE stated, "I have great respect and admiration for him". He is "intelligent, honest, capable, loyal to the United States, and a man of great personal charm". DORE stated he has met the former Governor's family and has obtained a very favorable impression of them. He recommended ROSELLINI for a position with the United States Government.



2  
SE 161-243  
RHC/mlh

On June 4, 1965, Mr. [ ] attorney with the firm DORE, DUBUAR, and CUMMINS, 1429 Washington Building, advised he has had very little contact with ROSELLINI until the last 3½ months when the latter has been occupying office space with the firm.

b6  
b7C

[ ] said he is a Republican and did not vote for ROSELLINI; however, on the basis of his limited contact, he has found him to be "very charming and personable". He stated that he does not feel qualified to make any further comments concerning ROSELLINI.

b6  
b7C

On June 4, 1965, [ ] attorney with the firm DORE, DUBUAR, and CUMMINS, 1429 Washington Building, advised he first met ROSELLINI on one or two occasions in 1961 when [ ] was then employed in the Washington State Attorney General's Office. [ ] joined the present firm in 1963 when he again met ROSELLINI on one occasion in 1964 and has seen him almost daily since about February, 1965, since ROSELLINI is occupying office space with the firm.

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[ ] stated that although he has had limited contact with ROSELLINI, his impression is very favorable and he would recommend him on the basis of his limited acquaintance.

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1  
SE 161-243  
JJH/mlh

ASSOCIATE

On June 1, 1965, [ ] Highway Research Section, Division of Industrial Research, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, advised he and his department staff members have conducted on a contractual basis, various special studies and research projects for the Joint Washington State Legislative Committee on Highways.

b6  
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[ ] said in connection with such work and assignments, he met and talked with ROSELLINI at Olympia, Washington. These discussions were business conferences and related to the work accomplished by his research group and did not concern personal affairs and did not involve any other matters.

[ ] said he has no more information regarding the character, reputation and fitness of ROSELLINI than any other citizen. [ ] advised he has no reason to doubt the good character and reputation of the appointee. [ ] said on the basis of his knowledge of ROSELLINI, he had no reservations and no information which would preclude his offering a favorable recommendation as to the appointee's employment by the Federal government.

b6  
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1  
SE 161-243  
FAW/mlh

MISCELLANEOUS

On June 4, 1965, Mrs. [REDACTED] Washington State Bar Association, 500 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington, advised that she could locate no additional information in her file on the appointee which would indicate the extent of his association with the various attorneys with whom he practiced law at Seattle, Washington during the period 1941 to 1956. She said that her file of King County Legal Directories for the above mentioned period might furnish some information, but she could suggest no other method of determining the requested information. She added that many attorneys do not submit official firm names for their associations, and of course, many do not actually form partnerships but merely share office space.

b6  
b7C

The prior report submitted in this case set forth interviews with LLOYD W. SHORETT, ERLE W. HORSWILL, BRUCE BARTLEY, MERWIN E. CASEY, WILLIAM F. HENNESSEY, [REDACTED] which interviews reflected in some instances specific dates of association with the appointee. A review of the King County Legal Directories for the period 1941 to 1957 reflected that ROSELLINI occupied office space for the entire period at Room 1111, Smith Tower, Seattle, Washington, sharing this space as follows:

b6  
b7C

DIRECTORY DATE

ADDITIONAL OCCUPANTS OF ROOM 1111

November, 1941	SHORETT
November, 1942	SHORETT
No directory published in 1943	
January, 1944	HORSWILL
January, 1945	HORSWILL
January, 1946	HORSWILL
November, 1946	HORSWILL

2  
SE 161-243  
FAW/mlh

DIRECTORY DATE

ADDITIONAL OCCUPANTS OF ROOM 1111

November, 1947	CASEY
November, 1948	BARTLEY, CASEY
November, 1949	BARTLEY, CASEY
November, 1950	BARTLEY CASEY, [REDACTED]
December, 1951	BARTLEY, CASEY [REDACTED]
December, 1952	CASEY, [REDACTED]
December, 1953	CASEY, [REDACTED], HENNESSEY, [REDACTED] Firm name listed as, "ROSELLINI & CASEY"
December, 1954	CASEY, [REDACTED] HENNESSEY, [REDACTED] No firm name listed
December, 1955	[REDACTED], HENNESSEY, [REDACTED] Firm name listed as, "ROSELLINI, BRUMBACH & HENNESSEY"
January, 1956	[REDACTED] HENNESSEY, [REDACTED] Firm name listed as, "ROSELLINI, BRUMBACH & HENNESSEY"
January, 1957	[REDACTED], HENNESSEY, [REDACTED] Firm name listed as, "ROSELLINI, BRUMBACH & HENNESSEY"

b6  
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A review of Seattle City Directories for the period 1948 to 1956 reflected that the Miller Detective Agency also shared office space at Room 1111, Smith Tower, during this period.

3  
SE 161-243  
FAW/mlh

On June 4, 1965, a review of the Directory of State Offices, Olympia, Washington, as well as official State of Washington publications reflected that the body commonly referred to as the "Washington State Senate" is officially referred to as the "Senate of the Washington State Legislature", and also the "Senate of the State of Washington".

F

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FBI WASH DC

JUN 8 1965

TELETYPE

FBI SEATTLE

5:38 PM PDT 6-8-65 URGENT GGM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SEATTLE (161-243)

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, SPI.

REBURAD TODAY.

[REDACTED] NOT AVAILABLE FOR RE-INTERVIEW. MRS. [REDACTED]  
AND [REDACTED] ADVISED TODAY APPOINTEE NOT BROTHER-IN-LAW OF [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] NOT RELATED IN ANY MANNER. [REDACTED] IS BUSINESS PARTNER OF  
[REDACTED] AND HAS KNOWN HIM FOR PAST FORTY YEARS. CHECK OF SEATTLE  
CREDIT BUREAU MAY THIRTEEN LAST REFLECTED NO RECORD FOR APPOINTEE'S

RUC.

END

WA NHH

FBI WASH DC

CLRP 58 JUL 12 1965

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MR. CLEGG  
ROOM 4245  
1251

161-3864-71  
NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 30 1965

*rechecked*

b6  
b7C

Co.

CODE

6/8/65

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC SEATTLE (161-243)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, SPI.

REUREP JUNE ONE, LAST.

FURNISH RESULTS OF CREDIT CHECK APPOINTEE'S

BY RETURN RADIOGRAM.

b6  
b7C

W

VIA RADIOGRAM

JUN 8 1965

6:31 PM ALS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
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Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JEC:amk  
(3)

397  
JUN 12 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

161-3864-72  
NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 30 1965

Return to Connell, room 1252.

6/8/65

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC SEATTLE (161-243)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, SPECIAL INQUIRY.

REUREP JUNE ONE, LAST.

REREP CONTAINS CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING [ ]

[ ] AND MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY. YOUR ATTENTION IS SPECIFICALLY

DIRECTED TO INTERVIEW WITH [ ] PAGES NINETYSEVEN AND

NINETYEIGHT OF UREP. THIS INTERVIEW DOES NOT INDICATE [ ]

[ ] IS RELATED TO THE APPOINTEE.

b6  
b7C

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE SEEURFILE NINETYTWO DASH  
TWENTY FIVE RE QUOTE [ ] AR, UNQUOTE, UREP JULY TWENTY  
NINE, NINETEEN FIFTYEIGHT INDICATES THAT [ ] AND  
APPOINTEE ARE BROTHERS DASH IN DASH LAW. IF [ ] AND  
APPOINTEE ARE RELATED FURNISH SPECIFIC DETAILS. SURAD TODAY.

b6  
b7C

(92-2779-11)

dfc:lag  
(15)

*noting as to incorrectness  
included in file 92-2779*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

VIA RADIOGRAM

JUN 8 1965

2:59 PM ALS

88 JUN 12 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 30 1965

Return to Connell, Room 1252.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
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Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Gale *gfk*

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WVC*

SUBJECT: ALBERT D. ROSELLINI  
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

DATE: June 10, 1965

Request received from White House 5/10/65. Presidential appointment involved, exact position not stated.

## BACKGROUND:

Rosellini is a 55-year-old attorney who was defeated in the 1964 election after two terms as Governor of the State of Washington.

## RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION:

Rosellini is one of the most controversial figures we have ever investigated as a special inquiry for the White House. He was variously described as a shrewd politician with no code of ethics. A multitude of unsavory rumors exist concerning him. Some individuals who recommend him say these rumors are vicious and no basis in fact and politically inspired. Others indicate that if he receives a federal appointment, it will be a tragedy.

Rosellini, who is married, has a wide reputation for immoral associations with women. Shortly after he was first elected Governor the Catholic Archbishop in Seattle threatened Rosellini with public denouncement from every Catholic Church in Seattle if he did not cease an affair with his secretary. This secretary refused to be interviewed during our investigation and indications are she entered a hospital to avoid interview.

In the past Rosellini reportedly has acted as attorney and a "fixer" for unsavory persons including pimps and speak-easy operators. While Governor he reportedly accepted fees or kick backs always through a third party from individuals doing business with the State of Washington. It was further alleged that some persons desiring state liquor licenses, small loan licenses and bank charters had to pay for such items in the form of a contribution to Rosellini's campaign.

Enc. *sent 6-10-65*

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Connell

WVC:jfc:bjp:pjh

(7)

REC-17

161-3864-74

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 30 1965

Memorandum Cleveland to Gale

RE: ALBERT D. ROSELLINI - SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

fund through an intermediary or retain his former law firm as their attorneys. In this regard, Goodwin Chase, President of First National Bank of Washington, advised he was asked\*to make a \$25,000 payment for the issuance of a bank charter in 1957. He refused the solicitation.

Information was received indicating in 1959 the fiscal account of the State of Washington was transferred from the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company to the Chase Manhattan Bank allegedly for refusal to contribute to Rosellini's campaign fund. Donald W. Abel, a Washington State official who was appointed by Rosellini and has since broken with him, described him as a "crook" and a "moral degenerate."

Rosellini has also had some association in varying degrees with organizations cited under Executive Order 10450. In 1927 his father was convicted for a narcotics violation. His uncle has a record of arrests for bootlegging. He has a sister in Switzerland and information was received alleging she deposits money for him in Swiss banks.

During the investigation all nine members of Congress from the State of Washington were interviewed. All are aware of the unsavory rumors which exist concerning Rosellini. Several would not make a recommendation concerning him apparently because of these rumors. Senator Jackson, Democrat, Washington, who withheld a recommendation indicated he would wait until we completed our investigation before he would make a recommendation. Senator Magnuson, Democrat, Washington, who recommended Rosellini also stated he is aware of the rumors concerning him and indicated it was up to the FBI to either verify or refute these rumors.

It appears, therefore, that the Senators are reluctant to completely endorse Rosellini for a Presidential appointment and have elected to dump the job of cleaning him up in the laps of the FBI.

Referral/Consult

Memorandum Cleveland to Gale  
RE: ALBERT D. ROSELLINI

OBSERVATIONS:

The investigation also disclosed that in an effort to completely prove or disprove additional allegations against Rosellini and his state administration, in some instances the entire structure of certain state agencies and financial institutions would be involved. We would also be required to conduct extensive additional investigation to locate individuals who reportedly have knowledge of further pay-offs and other questionable activities on the part of Rosellini.

It is felt that sufficient investigation has been conducted to date for the White House to make a decision concerning Rosellini's appointment. A large number of prominent persons interviewed to date will not recommend Rosellini for a Presidential appointment including Senators Jackson and Magnuson who, as pointed out above, hesitate to recommend him prior to his being investigated by the FBI. It would certainly appear that the senators from the State of Washington could recommend to the President a less controversial person for whatever appointment the President has in mind.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the White House enclosing a summary of the investigation of Rosellini to date. The letter points out that in view of the information developed to date, no further investigation is being conducted in the absence of a specific request.

*[Handwritten signatures and initials: P, V, J, Q, BH, and others]*

June 10, 1965

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 - Mr. Connell

Honorable [redacted]

The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. [redacted]:

Transmitted herewith is a summary memorandum containing the results of an investigation conducted concerning Mr. Albert D. Rosellini. The request for this investigation was received from Mrs. [redacted] on May 10, 1965.

In view of the information developed to date, no further investigation is being conducted in the absence of a specific request.

Also enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated May 26, 1965, together with its enclosure received from the Internal Revenue Service concerning Mr. Rosellini.

The investigation of Mr. Rosellini covered inquiries as to his character, loyalty, general standing and ability, but no inquiries were made as to the sources of his income.

Sincerely yours,

REC-35

NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 30 1965

Enclosures (22)

NOTE: See cover memo Cleveland to Gale dated 6/10/65, WVC:JFC:bjp  
pjh

JFC:lag:bjp  
(8)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to Connell, Room 1252.

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

JUN 10 1 50 PM '65

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b6  
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2 copies to [redacted]  
11/15/67  
APD/Cue

Another copy to  
Mrs. [redacted] (under [redacted])  
1/18/68 Day/CIC

b6  
b7C

June 10, 1965

cc to WH.  
9/26/72  
JCF:YSC

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI - Summary

I. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Birth

Mr. Rosellini was born on January 21, 1910, in Tacoma, Washington, as Alberto Rosellini.

Education

He attended the University of Puget Sound, Tacoma, Washington, from September, 1927, to June, 1928.

He attended the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, from October, 1928, to March, 1933. He received a B.A. degree in March, 1932, and an LL.B. degree in March, 1933.

Employment

From 1933 to January, 1935, Mr. Rosellini was engaged in the practice of law at Seattle, Washington.

From January, 1935, to June, 1941, Mr. Rosellini was employed as a Deputy Prosecutor by the King County Prosecutor's office, Seattle, Washington.

For approximately one year, during 1941 and 1942, he was employed on a part-time basis as a Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the State of Washington.

From June, 1941, to December, 1956, he was engaged in the practice of law at Seattle, Washington. He also served as a member of the Washington State Senate from 1939 to December, 1956.

From January, 1957, to January, 1965, he served as Governor of the State of Washington.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
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- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JCF:tag

161-3864-75

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Albert D. Rosellini

From February, 1965, to the present time, Mr. Rosellini has been using office space of the law firm of Dore, Dupuar and Cummins, Seattle, Washington. He reportedly is not connected with this firm and has been using the office space as a guest of a member of the firm to write letters and handle his investments. He also reportedly is consulting individuals concerning business prospects.

Marital Status

Mr. Rosellini is married to the former Ethel K. McNeil. They reside at Redwood Manor, Redmond, Washington. Their minor [redacted] resides with them.

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b7C

II. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Interviews

Henry M. Jackson, United States Senator from Washington, advised at Washington, D. C., he has known Mr. Rosellini for many years primarily on a professional basis in connection with state activities and also in the political field. He stated that for years he has heard and read in newspapers numerous allegations and accusations concerning Mr. Rosellini relative to possible graft and corruption in the Office of the Governor of Washington.

Senator Jackson stated these primarily involved the State Estate Appraisal System, the operation of the State Liquor Board and the raising of campaign funds for Mr. Rosellini. Senator Jackson said he has never received concrete proof or information that would verify the accusations.

Warren G. Magnuson, United States Senator from Washington, advised at Washington, D. C., he has known

Albert D. Rosellini

Mr. Rosellini professionally and personally for many years. He stated that in approximately 1934 or 1935 he hired Mr. Rosellini as an attorney in the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Washington. He also stated he is well acquainted with Mr. Rosellini's wife and family. Senator Magnuson described Mr. Rosellini as a very capable and dedicated individual who has done much for the State of Washington, particularly during the time he was Governor of the state. He said he has always considered Mr. Rosellini to be an individual of good character, associates and reputation and a loyal American, and on this basis will recommend him for a position of trust with the Government.

Senator Magnuson stated that on numerous occasions there have been newspaper stories and political gossip and rumors to the effect there was corruption in Mr. Rosellini's office. He said he has never been able to verify any of these stories and therefore he does not believe they are true.

Julia B. Hansen, United States Representative from Washington, advised at Washington, D. C., she has known Mr. Rosellini since approximately 1939. She stated she served with Mr. Rosellini in the Washington State Legislature from 1939 to 1956 and was closely associated with him during the eight years he served as Governor of the state. She said she has been closely associated with Mr. Rosellini professionally and personally, and she is acquainted with his wife and family.

Representative Hansen said she believes Mr. Rosellini was a very good Governor and accomplished much for the State of Washington. She said that for a number of years she has heard many allegations and accusations of possible graft and corruption on the part of Mr. Rosellini. Specifically she mentioned there have been rumors of graft existing in the Governor's office in connection with the highway construction program of the State of Washington. In this connection she stated that during the period from 1949 to 1960 she served in various capacities in the State Legislature in connection with the state's highway program.

dm

Albert D. Rosellini

She said she was a member of the House Highway Committee of the Legislature, Chairman of the Joint Fact Finding Committee on Highways and a member of the Western State Highway Policy Committee. She stated that during this period she was unable to verify any of these allegations of graft concerning Mr. Rosellini and the State Highway Program. She said that to the best of her knowledge Mr. Rosellini conducted himself in an extremely scrupulous manner in connection with bids concerning highway construction. Representative Hansen further advised there have been other allegations concerning Mr. Rosellini in connection with the Estate Appraisal Program and the State Liquor Law of the State of Washington. In connection with the Estate Appraisal Program which involves the appraisals of estates, she pointed out that a panel of three individuals is appointed to appraise an estate and these persons are compensated on the basis of one tenth of one per cent of the total value of the estate. In connection with the State Liquor Law she advised that twelve individuals are appointed by the Governor of the State of Washington for definite terms on the State Liquor Board. She said it is common knowledge in the state that these appointments as well as appointments under the Estate Appraisal Program are considered patronage positions which have been criticized because there is a possibility of graft and corruption. She said that to the best of her knowledge Mr. Rosellini, while Governor, appointed capable individuals to these positions and did not receive any personal gain as a result of their activities.

Representative Hansen further advised that in connection with this investigation it is necessary to consider the backgrounds of the people in the State of Washington. The majority of the people in the state have Scandinavian backgrounds and it is very difficult for an individual of a different background to gain recognition or prominence. She said she feels a smear campaign was started against Mr. Rosellini because he is an Italian and therefore he must be a member of the Mafia or La Cosa Nostra. She said she feels there is no basis for these allegations but on many occasions individuals have approached her and stated "Rosellini is an Italian; therefore, he must be a crook." She said that when he was carrying out the functions of the Office of the Governor of the state his close associates were Italians and many individuals believed this supported the stories.



Albert D. Rosellini

Representative Hansen advised that for a number of years before Mr. Rosellini became Governor rumors existed indicating he was "quite a ladies' man" and that he did "quite a bit of drinking." She said she did not feel he drank to excess and she definitely would not classify him as an alcoholic. She said she knows nothing concerning his alleged "running around with women." She said she has had numerous personal contacts with him for a number of years, and he has always conducted himself as a gentleman. Representative Hansen reiterated her statement that she considers Mr. Rosellini to have been a very good Governor and said she feels he was outstanding in the field of social reform. She stated he accomplished much for the state in this connection.

Representative Hansen advised that because she is not aware of the position for which Mr. Rosellini is being considered, it is difficult for her to make a "clear cut" recommendation. She said if Mr. Rosellini is being considered for a position in the field of social justice or reform, she believes he would be extremely capable and a definite asset to the position. She stated, however, there would be a doubt in her mind if he is being considered for any appointment in the field of international affairs. She said she bases this doubt on the fact that Mr. Rosellini has many friends who might ask him for favors. She said Mr. Rosellini might "unknowingly" comply with these requests and this might cause embarrassment to Mr. Rosellini and to the office to which he would be attached. She said, however, she considers his loyalty to the United States to be above question and that she does not intend to imply he would do anything or make any decision which would injure the Government.

Catherine May, United States Representative from Washington, advised at Washington, D. C., she has known Mr. Rosellini since approximately 1953. She said her closest association with him occurred from 1953 to 1957 when they were members of the Legislature in the State of Washington. She said that when Mr. Rosellini became Governor of the state she was elected to the United States House of Representatives and since that time her contact with him has been limited.

Representative May stated that years ago prior to the time Mr. Rosellini became Governor, he was regarded as a "devil with the ladies." She said she believes there was "an open

Albert D. Rosellini

scandal" concerning Mr. Rosellini and a woman, but she does not recall when this occurred or any of the details concerning this story. She said she felt that his reputation as to morals was not very good in the State of Washington but after he became Governor the stories concerning his morals subsided and it is possible that he has corrected his personal behavior in this connection. She stated, however, that she cannot overlook this factor in considering Mr. Rosellini for a governmental position.

Representative May stated she has heard through political conversations with individuals, whom she is unable to identify, and also through newspaper articles that Mr. Rosellini engaged in "sharp practices" in connection with the issuing of beer and liquor licenses in the State of Washington. She further advised that during the recent campaign for the Office of the Governor of the State of Washington in which Mr. Rosellini was defeated, numerous charges were made against him in connection with his Federal income taxes, the operation of the State Estate Appraisal System and the operation of the State Liquor Board. She said she realizes that a great majority of these allegations could be discounted because they were made during the "heat" of the political campaign. She also said she is unable to verify or refute these allegations.

Representative May described Mr. Rosellini as a very intelligent individual and a loyal American. She said that her relationship with him in connection with bipartisan matters in the State of Washington have been pleasant. She said she does not feel she is in a position to make a recommendation concerning Mr. Rosellini because she is unaware of the position for which he is being considered and also because of her doubts concerning his personal life, which are based upon the various allegations which have been made against him.

Brock Adams, United States Representative from Washington, advised at Washington, D. C., he has known Mr. Rosellini since approximately 1952 primarily in the field of political activity. He said he has had very little social or personal contact with Mr. Rosellini other than at occasional political functions.

Representative Adams advised that from 1961 to 1964

Albert D. Rosellini

he was United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington and, therefore, was able to observe many of the activities of the Governor's office. He said he considered Mr. Rosellini to be a good Governor who did much to help the people of the State of Washington, particularly in the area of social reform. He said Mr. Rosellini was a very friendly individual who was fair in his business dealings and who to the best of his knowledge was "true to his word." He said he has no reason to question Mr. Rosellini's loyalty to the United States.

Representative Adams stated that during the recent campaign for the Office of Governor of the State of Washington a series of articles appeared in newspapers which contained vague accusations concerning possible corruption in the Governor's office. He said these allegations involved the operation of the State Estate Appraisal System and the State Liquor Board. He said he has no information which would verify or refute these allegations. Representative Adams stated if any criticism should be made in these respects, it should be directed at the State of Washington because of the manner in which these state functions have been created. In this connection he stated that the operations of the Estate Appraisal System and the State Liquor Board would be subject to criticism regardless of who was Governor.

Representative Adams said that on occasion there have been questions in his mind concerning the "financial structure" of Mr. Rosellini's campaigns. He said he would not accuse Mr. Rosellini of doing anything unethical in this connection. He further stated that Mr. Rosellini raised funds for his campaigns through political dinners and cocktail parties which were well attended and at which a great deal of money was collected. He says he does know Mr. Rosellini spent a great deal of money during his campaigns, but he is not in the position to know whether Mr. Rosellini personally received any of the money. He said he volunteered this information because he feels the FBI during its investigation may receive criticism of Mr. Rosellini in this connection.

Representative Adams said he believes Mr. Rosellini is a very controversial figure in the State of Washington and any appointment he might receive would be criticized by a

Albert D. Rosellini

percentage of people in that state. He said he prefers not to make a recommendation concerning Mr. Rosellini because he does not know the position for which Mr. Rosellini is being considered. He said he also prefers not to make any recommendation because Mr. Rosellini is a controversial figure and he does not know whether the allegations made against Mr. Rosellini are true.

Floyd V. Hicks, United States Representative from Washington, advised he first met Mr. Rosellini in 1946 in connection with political affairs of the State of Washington. He said he has been closely associated with Mr. Rosellini personally and politically since 1952 when Mr. Rosellini was a candidate for the Office of Governor for the State of Washington but was defeated. Representative Hicks advised that he believes Mr. Rosellini is a very capable and dedicated public servant who did an excellent job for the State of Washington when he was Governor. He said he has heard criticism throughout the years directed at Mr. Rosellini, but he feels that any individual in the field of politics and particularly individuals holding the position of Governor will be criticized regardless of whether the criticisms are based upon fact or gossip. Representative Hicks stated that Mr. Rosellini has been criticized because he appointed friends to various positions in the State of Washington. He said that in the field of politics this is a common procedure and that patronage is a part of politics. He stated, however, it was Mr. Rosellini's policy not to appoint an individual unless he was qualified for the position regardless of personal friendship.

Representative Hicks stated that Mr. Rosellini has demonstrated great loyalty to the State of Washington, and he feels that allegations made against Mr. Rosellini during the recent campaign were, in his opinion, a political smear and were not founded upon fact. He stated he considers Mr. Rosellini to be an individual of good character, associates and reputation and a loyal American. He recommended Mr. Rosellini for a position of trust.

Thomas S. Foley, United States Representative from Washington, advised at Washington, D. C., he has known Mr. Rosellini since approximately 1955 primarily in the field of

Albert D. Rosellini

political activity, but he has had very little close contact with him. He said his contact with Mr. Rosellini since 1961 has been extremely limited.

Representative Foley stated he believes Mr. Rosellini was a very capable Governor of the State of Washington and that he carried out his responsibilities in a very fair and equitable manner. He said Mr. Rosellini is a controversial figure in the State of Washington and in each campaign he had to fight very hard in order to be elected. He said he feels that Mr. Rosellini was unfairly criticized because he is an Italian and there have been unjustified implications that because he is an Italian he must be a thief. He also stated that Mr. Rosellini has been criticized concerning the method in which he raised money for his campaigns. He said Mr. Rosellini's campaign funds primarily were raised through \$100-a-plate political dinners. He said he was certain Mr. Rosellini raised a great deal of money, but he also stated he realized Mr. Rosellini was forced to spend a great deal of money in connection with his campaigns. He said he does not feel that any of these funds were deposited in Mr. Rosellini's personal bank account.

Representative Foley also advised that during Mr. Rosellini's recent campaign for the Office of Governor of the State of Washington, "The Seattle Daily Times" made an all-out effort to defeat Mr. Rosellini and caused an investigation to be conducted concerning him. The purpose of this investigation was to expose Mr. Rosellini in connection with possible corruption in his office. Representative Foley said he feels the story subsequently published in the newspaper was rather vague and of no particular significance. He said that he therefore believes there is no truth to the allegations of corruption.

Representative Foley said he believes Mr. Rosellini is an individual of good character, associates and reputation and a loyal American. He recommended Mr. Rosellini for a position of trust. He pointed out, however, that regardless of the type of appointment Mr. Rosellini might receive there would be some "negative" reaction from the people of the State of Washington because Mr. Rosellini is a controversial figure.

Albert D. Rosellini

Lloyd Meeds, United States Representative from Washington, advised at Washington, D. C., he has known Mr. Rosellini for six or seven years through political activities in the State of Washington and also through Mr. Rosellini's former position as Governor of the State of Washington. He stated that in 1964 he campaigned for Mr. Rosellini when he was seeking re-election as Governor.

Representative Meeds described Mr. Rosellini as a capable, dedicated administrator who as a Governor accomplished much for the State of Washington. He said that throughout the years numerous allegations have been made against Mr. Rosellini but to the best of his knowledge none of these allegations have been substantiated by fact. He said he believes that many of the allegations were "pure political balderdash."

Representative Meeds stated that "The Seattle Daily Times" newspaper, Seattle, Washington, during the past eight years has made determined efforts to discover something of an unfavorable nature concerning the manner in which Mr. Rosellini performed his duties as Governor. He said he is confident if this newspaper had uncovered any evidence of graft or corruption such evidence would have been highly publicized in the newspaper. He said that in his opinion nothing of a concrete nature was uncovered by the newspaper.

Representative Meeds said he regards Mr. Rosellini as an individual of excellent character, associates and reputation and as a loyal American. He recommended Mr. Rosellini for a position with the Government.

Thomas M. Pelly, United States Representative from Washington, advised at Washington, D. C., he has known Mr. Rosellini since approximately 1949, and he served in the Washington State Legislature with Mr. Rosellini for a number of years. He said his contact with Mr. Rosellini primarily has been in the field of politics and that he has had very little personal and social contact with him.

Representative Pelly stated that he and Mr. Rosellini have been on opposite sides of the "political fence" and, therefore, they have disagreed on a number of occasions

Albert D. Rosellini

primarily concerning political matters. He stated, however, it was his opinion Mr. Rosellini was a good Governor and did much to improve conditions for the people in the State of Washington.

Representative Pelly stated that in the past he has learned through newspaper articles and through political discussions that there have been numerous allegations made against Mr. Rosellini concerning graft and corruption in the Office of Governor. He said these allegations involved the Estate Appraisal Program and the State Liquor Board. He has no information indicating these allegations are true. He also stated that on one occasion he heard that Mr. Rosellini had a brother or cousin in Switzerland and was sending large amounts of money to that country. He said he also heard that these funds were being "handled" by this relative. Representative Pelly said he has never received any information which would verify this allegation.

Representative Pelly stated he has always enjoyed friendly relations with Mr. Rosellini and that he knows nothing unfavorable concerning Mr. Rosellini's character, associates, reputation or loyalty to the United States. He said he is unable to make a definite recommendation concerning Mr. Rosellini because he does not know the position for which he is being considered.

Francis Pearson, Chairman, Utilities and Transportation Commission, State of Washington, advised at Great Falls, Montana, he has known Mr. Rosellini since 1939. He described Mr. Rosellini as a dynamic leader and an aggressive individual capable of stimulating his subordinates to improve their accomplishments. He stated that although Mr. Rosellini has not always been a good administrator, he has shown the ability to select employees who were able to handle administrative functions. He said he has no knowledge of any dishonest activities on the part of Mr. Rosellini, and he knows that Mr. Rosellini would not permit or engage in any such activities.

Mr. Pearson stated that during the recent campaign in which Mr. Rosellini was defeated for re-election as Governor of the State of Washington, there were some implications by Mr. Rosellini's opponents and newspapers that he has engaged in dishonest practices. Mr. Pearson said he felt that these

Albert D. Rosellini

implications were "politics" and had no basis in fact. He said that if there had been any basis in fact for these charges such facts would have been revealed at that time.

Mr. Pearson advised that a number of individuals did not like Mr. Rosellini because he failed to provide for interim committee funds and some of his opponents regarded this as action on the part of Mr. Rosellini to prevent examination of the various departments of the government of the State of Washington. He said Mr. Rosellini had "dropped" some department heads in the past and that some of these individuals might have been "striking back" at him by innuendo instead of facts. Mr. Pearson stated Mr. Rosellini is not intemperate but has in the past indulged in the consumption of liquor and several times had "too much." He stated, however, Mr. Rosellini's behavior at these times was not "out of line" and did not interfere with his duties as Governor. He said Mr. Rosellini is not known to be intemperate in the consumption of alcohol, and he feels that any statement to the contrary in this connection is a gross exaggeration.

Mr. Pearson advised that during Mr. Rosellini's first term as Governor of the State of Washington, Mr. Rosellini had a secretary [redacted] who aspired to be the "wife of the Governor." He said she was quite aggressive in her attempts to become "Mrs. Rosellini" although Mr. Rosellini was married and the father of several children. Mr. Pearson said he discussed this matter with Mr. Rosellini at that time and told Mr. Rosellini he should sever his relationship with this woman. Mr. Pearson advised that this woman was known as the "blonde bomb and Rosellini remarked on one occasion that she was his 'Achilles heel.'" Mr. Pearson stated that during the last six years or more Mr. Rosellini has not been known to have associated with any woman other than his wife and has been, in his opinion, an exemplary father and husband. He said he does not think that this past association should in any manner interfere with Mr. Rosellini's capacity or performance in the future. He said he feels that Mr. Rosellini's association with [redacted] was terminated by Mr. Rosellini. He said that based upon his association with Mr. Rosellini as a legislative and state official, he would recommend Mr. Rosellini under any circumstances.

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[redacted], aforementioned, resides at [redacted]  
[redacted] Seattle, Washington. Repeated efforts were made

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Albert D. Rosellini

to interview her during this investigation; however, she stated she was ill and unavailable for interview. It is noted that the records of the Saint Francis Xavier Cabrini Hospital, Seattle, Washington, disclose that [redacted] was admitted to that hospital on May 23, 1965, and was discharged on May 25, 1965.

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Thomas A. Connolly, Archbishop of Seattle, Seattle, Washington, advised that a short time after Mr. Rosellini was elected Governor of the State of Washington in 1956, Mr. Rosellini's immediate relatives and close advisors requested him to counsel Mr. Rosellini concerning an indiscretion with one of his secretaries. He stated that these individuals informed him they had received information indicating that certain members of the State Legislature were utilizing information concerning Mr. Rosellini's indiscretions in an attempt to force him, Governor Rosellini, to favor certain legislation sponsored by that group.

Archbishop Connolly stated he immediately informed Mr. Rosellini of the aforementioned allegation which Mr. Rosellini did not deny. He said he then informed Mr. Rosellini he was not fulfilling his obligation to the people of the State of Washington because he apparently was acting on certain legislative items which were forced upon him as the result of a certain group's knowledge of his affair with one of his secretaries.

Archbishop Connolly further stated he informed Mr. Rosellini that if he did not terminate his indiscretion with the secretary he would publicly denounce Mr. Rosellini from every Catholic church in the Archdiocese of Seattle. He said he also informed Mr. Rosellini that he would not in the future sit at the same table with him at any social affair and he would not attend any function in the State of Washington if he knew Mr. Rosellini would be present. Archbishop Connolly stated, "You might more appropriately say that I called the Governor on the carpet, hit him over the head with a baseball bat, and told him to straighten out or he would suffer the obvious consequences." Archbishop Connolly stated that sometime after the aforementioned incident, Mr. Rosellini called upon him and thanked him for counseling and helping him to find his "way out of a bad situation."

Archbishop Connolly further advised he will not

Albert D. Rosellini

recommend Mr. Rosellini for any judgeship or other judicial position particularly in the State of Washington. He said he feels Mr. Rosellini remains politically indebted to too many people in the State of Washington and this could easily affect his judicial decisions. He said he feels Mr. Rosellini is a very intelligent and capable administrator who could capably handle certain executive-type positions in the Federal Government or judicial positions in an area other than the Pacific Northwest section of this country, where he would have no "immediate interests."

Archbishop Connolly advised he feels that Mr. Rosellini is an outstanding loyal American who would never do anything to jeopardize the security of this country. He said he has no knowledge indicating Mr. Rosellini has been closely associated with any individuals of questionable reputation with the exception of the aforementioned indiscretion. He said that he is convinced that this indiscretion has not been repeated by Mr. Rosellini since the time he counseled Mr. Rosellini. Archbishop Connolly said he has not been closely associated with the members of Mr. Rosellini's family but in his opinion they are individuals of outstanding qualities.

Albert D. Rosellini

In November, 1948, Gale Wagoner was arrested by the Seattle Police Department, Seattle, Washington, and charged with practicing prostitution. At that time she was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI and advised she had recently come to Seattle from California and that she was managing the Fern Hotel in Seattle, Washington. She said she had been a prostitute approximately nine years.

Gale Wagoner said the Fern Hotel was registered in her name and that all of the records would indicate that she was the lessee of the Fern Hotel. She stated she obtained her interests as a lessee and operator of the Fern Hotel through [redacted]. She said that [redacted] was a member of a wealthy Italian family which had various interests in Seattle, Washington.

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Gale Wagoner said she was almost positive, but she could not definitely state that Albert D. Rosellini, a Seattle attorney, had an interest in the Fern Hotel. She stated that [redacted] definitely had an interest in the Fern Hotel.

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[redacted] aforementioned, advised in November, 1948, he had met Gale Wagoner through [redacted] and that he had given [redacted] \$2,500 for a quarter interest in the lease of the Fern Hotel. He stated that his name had been used on all of the papers concerning the transaction. He said he did not know whether [redacted] or some other individuals had contributed the other \$7,500 for the lease. Gale Wagoner advised in December, 1949, she first met [redacted] as one of her "tricks" and that he had taken her to numerous parties in Seattle which were attended by important political individuals. She said she recalled he also took her to a party at the home of Albert D. Rosellini, which was attended by Mon Walgren, then Governor of the State of Washington. She said she could not recall the date of this party.

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As indicated hereinbefore, in November, 1948, Gale Wagoner was arrested for practicing prostitution. She was released upon bond in the amount of \$500. In November, 1948, [redacted] National Bonding Company, Incorporated, Seattle, Washington, advised that the bond in the amount of \$500 had been arranged by attorney Albert Rosellini and that the fee for the bond apparently had been paid by Gale Wagoner.

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Albert D. Rosellini

In May, 1952, an individual\* who requested anonymity advised at Seattle, Washington, that Albert D. Rosellini, an attorney in Seattle, Washington, and a Washington State Senator, was a close associate and an attorney for [redacted] and Frank Colacurcio. He described [redacted] and Frank Colacurcio as notorious pimps and club operators in the Seattle area. He said Mr. Rosellini recently had made contact at Tacoma, Washington, to determine if it was possible to make arrangements for Mr. [redacted] and Mr. Colacurcio to open a club in Tacoma, Washington. This individual stated it was his opinion that Mr. [redacted] and Mr. Colacurcio also desired to operate this club as a house of prostitution. The whereabouts of the individual who furnished the information in May, 1952, is unknown. b6 b7C

The records of the Identification Division of the FBI show that between August, 1942, and August, 1962, Frank Francis Colacurcio had been arrested on charges including carnal knowledge of a minor female child, drunk and contributing to the delinquency of a minor. For these offenses he has received sentences ranging from \$10 bond forfeited to 20 years in a reformatory.

The records of the Identification Division of the FBI also show that between February, 1941, and May, 1959, [redacted] had been arrested on charges including violations of liquor laws of the State of Washington, negligent driving, disorderly person - procurer as well as material witness (victim assaulted with gun). For one offense involving violation of the liquor laws of the State of Washington, he received a sentence of \$125 and costs and 30 days in jail. The sentence of 30 days in jail was suspended. In connection with another violation of the state liquor laws, he paid a fine of \$150. The charge of disorderly person - procurer was dismissed on May 27, 1959. The dispositions of the remaining charges are unknown. b6 b7C

In November, 1956, xx an individual\*, who requested anonymity, advised at Seattle, Washington, that Frank Colacurcio had been very active in collecting money for Albert Rosellini's gubernatorial campaign. He said that approximately 20 of Mr. Colacurcio's "men" were traveling in the State of Washington actively "pushing" Mr. Rosellini for Governor and attempting to collect funds for the campaign.

An individual\*\* who occupies a professional position in Seattle, Washington, and who requested anonymity advised he had [redacted]

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Albert D. Rosellini

received hearsay information indicating that Frank Colacurcio reportedly was a racketeer and close to Albert D. Rosellini and at various times collected funds for Mr. Rosellini. The individual also advised he had received information indicating that some persons who were appointed as appraisers of estates had been required to contribute approximately one half of their fees to Mr. Rosellini. The individual stated he can furnish no specific information in this connection and also stated he did not desire to disclose the identity of the source of his information.

He also stated he has heard rumors indicating that various individuals have made substantial payments in anticipation of securing licenses for cocktail lounges but were unable to obtain the licenses. He said one [redacted] the [redacted] Seattle, Washington, reportedly made a substantial payment to secure a liquor license but did not receive the license and was forced out of business. Additional comments made by the individual who requested anonymity and his identity are set forth elsewhere in this memorandum.

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F. C. Ramon, Chief of Police, Seattle, Washington, advised he has been acquainted with Mr. Rosellini for approximately 20 years. He said he has a high regard for Mr. Rosellini. He said he has attended numerous social functions which Mr. Rosellini has also attended. He said Mr. Rosellini always conducts himself as a gentleman and has never engaged in any excessive drinking. He stated Mr. Rosellini's loyalty to the United States is above question and recommended him for a position of trust.

Mr. Ramon advised that in 1961 there were unverified rumors indicating that Mr. Rosellini and Tim McCullough who was then Sheriff of King County were planning to open a house of prostitution during the time of the World's Fair at Seattle. This house reportedly was to be operated by Frank Colacurcio. Mr. Ramon said that although he could not believe Mr. Rosellini would be involved in such an operation, he checked the matter. He said he ascertained that Frank Colacurcio was employing minor females as dancers at a place of entertainment at the fair. He said Frank Colacurcio was arrested and convicted in connection with this offense. He said that at no time did Mr. Rosellini, who was then Governor, attempt to intercede on behalf of

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Albert D. Rosellini

Frank Colacurcio. He said that Mr. Rosellini might be acquainted with Frank Colacurcio because when Mr. Rosellini was a young attorney he defended Frank Colacurcio, who had been charged with rape. Mr. Ramon said he does not have any information indicating there had been any contact between Mr. Rosellini and Frank Colacurcio since that time, and he assumes that their relationship at that time was one of attorney and client. Mr. Ramon said the aforementioned rumor concerning Mr. Rosellini and Tim McCullough is typical of unfounded rumors that sometimes are circulated concerning individuals engaged in politics.

Frank Francis Colacurcio, Seattle, Washington, advised he has known Mr. Rosellini for 25 or 30 years. He said Mr. Rosellini represented him and his family for many years as an attorney before Mr. Rosellini became Governor of the State of Washington. He said he had very little contact with Mr. Rosellini during the eight years Mr. Rosellini was Governor except occasional contact at political functions or on rare occasions when he may have contacted Mr. Rosellini in connection with his recommendation for an applicant for a position with the State of Washington. He stated, however, he has been very active in Mr. Rosellini's political campaigns.

Mr. Colacurcio denied he had any influence with Mr. Rosellini as Governor of the State of Washington and also denied ever attempting to use his acquaintance with Mr. Rosellini as a "pressure tactic" for personal gain or for the benefit of other individuals. He also denied any knowledge of "influence peddling," graft or campaign contributions in connection with the granting of liquor licenses. He said he has never worked for Mr. Rosellini except as a campaign worker. He stated that he had never received money from Mr. Rosellini and they had never been business associates.

Mr. Colacurcio who was formerly engaged in the jukebox and vending machine business in Seattle, Washington, advised that during the past eight years he has had very little income and he has considerable debts. He was unable to account for any gainful employment in recent years.

Albert D. Rosellini

In October, 1945, Thomas J. Carmody, who was formerly employed by the United States Secret Service and also by the King County Prosecutor, Seattle, Washington, as an investigator, advised that in 1944 Albert Rosellini acted as attorney for William Parent, former pimp, bunco artist, gambler and narcotics salesman. He said William Parent was at that time part owner of the Italian Club in Seattle, Washington, and had been collecting protection money from houses of prostitution in that city. William Parent reportedly is deceased.

Mr. Carmody also advised in October, 1945, that Mr. Rosellini, who was then a practicing attorney with offices in the Smith Tower Building in Seattle, Washington, was gaining a position of prominence as a "fixer" for individuals engaged in "racket activities" in Seattle. He pointed out that Mr. Rosellini was a member of the State Legislature as a representative from King County and had been affiliated with the King County Prosecutor's Office. He said Mr. Rosellini was then using his political prestige on behalf of some of the racketeers in Seattle.

Mr. Carmody also advised in October, 1945, Mr. Rosellini reportedly informed many bootleggers and proprietors of speakeasies that he could "handle" the Prosecutor's Office and obtain immunity from prosecution for them. According to Mr. Carmody, the bootleggers and proprietors of speakeasies paid Mr. Rosellini for this alleged protection. Mr. Carmody stated that the situation had been called to the attention of King County Prosecutor Lloyd Shorett who said he regarded the report as incredible.

Mr. Carmody was interviewed during the current investigation and corroborated the information he furnished in 1945. He stated that the information he furnished at that time was secured from his contacts and sources and he had no firsthand knowledge that Mr. Rosellini had been associated with bootleggers and proprietors of speakeasies from a "protection angle." He stated that at the present time he cannot recall his sources, but that his information had been received through general intelligence during the course of his work as an agent of the United States Secret Service.

Albert D. Rosellini

He said he still believes that the information he furnished is true because there was so much of this type of information "floating around" during 1945.

Lloyd Shorett, Judge, King County Superior Court, Seattle, Washington, advised he has known Mr. Rosellini since they were law students at the University of Washington. He said they were employed in the King County Prosecutor's Office from 1936 to June, 1941, when they entered their private practice of law. He stated their partnership lasted until 1943 when he became King County Prosecutor. Judge Shorett said he has had occasional contact with Mr. Rosellini since 1943. He described Mr. Rosellini as an individual of "tremendous drive, prodigious memory, great stamina and an outstanding administrator." He said Mr. Rosellini is a very personable individual whom people appear to like instinctively. He said Mr. Rosellini is an "expert in his ability to judge and evaluate people." He also stated Mr. Rosellini has a "delightful" family and is a good father and husband. He said he has no reason to question Mr. Rosellini's integrity, character or loyalty to the United States. He recommended Mr. Rosellini for a position of trust.

B. Gray Warner, Attorney, Seattle, Washington, advised he first became acquainted with Mr. Rosellini in 1936 when Mr. Rosellini was appointed a Deputy Prosecutor in the King County Prosecutor's Office. Mr. Warner said he was King County Prosecutor at the time and Mr. Rosellini worked under his supervision from 1936 to 1941. He said he has known Mr. Rosellini socially since that time and stated "I have never heard the slightest breath of scandal concerning him." He described Mr. Rosellini as an individual of excellent character, reputation and associates. He said Mr. Rosellini's loyalty to the United States is above question. He stated he believed that Mr. Rosellini had been an outstanding Governor and would also be outstanding if appointed to a position in the United States Government.



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Eric W. Horswill, Attorney, Seattle, Washington, advised he worked for Mr. Rosellini from August, 1943, until May, 1947, when Mr. Rosellini was practicing law in Seattle. He said Mr. Rosellini as an employer was exceptionally fair and generous. He said he has had infrequent contact with Mr. Rosellini since that time.

Mr. Horswill said he realizes there have been numerous rumors indicating Mr. Rosellini engaged in corrupt dealings with the Washington State Liquor Board before he was elected Governor in 1956. He said he is certain that Mr. Rosellini would obtain large fees for representing tavern owners in their applications for liquor licenses. He said he is also certain that Mr. Rosellini has always handled these matters on a strict legal basis, representing his clients to the best of his ability which "frankly" included the use of his knowledge of State administrative procedures and personalities. He said he is certain that Mr. Rosellini never gave or accepted bribes.

Mr. Horswill said that Mr. Rosellini had a "girl friend" in 1945 or 1946 during the time he apparently was leading a normal life with his wife and family. Mr. Horswill said he does not know this girl or whether he ever saw her. He stated, however, that "everybody knows about it," and there might have been more than one girl involved. He described Mr. Rosellini as being "highly sexed." He stated he feels this is not unusual for a man of Mr. Rosellini's background because both of his parents were born in Italy. He stated he feels that individuals of this background have a different attitude toward sex life than most Anglo-Saxons. He said because of this he cannot criticize Mr. Rosellini. He stated he also feels that Mr. Rosellini conducted his activities in this connection in a reasonably discreet manner. Mr. Horswill said that in 1951 Mr. Rosellini, who was a State Senator at that time, was the "prime mover" behind a committee created to investigate vice conditions in the State of Washington. Mr. Horswill said he regards Mr. Rosellini as an individual of good character and reputation and a loyal American. He said he feels that Mr. Rosellini is reliable and trustworthy and in all of his dealings conducts himself in a discreet and sober manner. He said he is aware of rumors and gossip concerning Mr. Rosellini which he completely "discounts" in the absence of corroborating information.

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In March, 1947, an individual who was employed as a law enforcement officer in Seattle, Washington, and who requested anonymity\* advised that in January and February, 1947, a Grand Jury convened at Seattle for the purpose of inquiring into certain irregularities in County affairs. He stated that at the direction of King County Prosecutor Lloyd Shorett, the Grand Jury's scope of inquiry was extended to include phases of vice in the Seattle area. The individual advised that one of the witnesses subpoenaed by the Grand Jury was Albert D. Rosellini, who was subpoenaed for the purpose of discussing his relationship with King County Prosecutor Shorett.

The individual who requested anonymity advised that in his opinion there had never been any corrupt relationship between Mr. Shorett and Mr. Rosellini although they were associated in the practice of law before Mr. Shorett became King County Prosecutor.

The aforementioned individual described Mr. Rosellini as a shrewd and cunning politician who would resort to any tactic to enhance his financial prestige. He stated that without a doubt Mr. Rosellini had endeavored to create the impression in underworld circles that he had influence at the King County Prosecutor's Office, when as a matter of fact he had no such influence.

The aforementioned individual was interviewed during the current investigation and advised that the information furnished by him in 1947 was correct to the best of his knowledge. He recalled receiving information that approximately 20 bootleggers who had been subpoenaed to testify before the Grand Jury had lied concerning their connections with Mr. Rosellini. The individual also stated that the records of the Grand Jury proceedings were unavailable but he recalls that the Grand Jury failed to develop any evidence against Mr. Rosellini because of the false information furnished to it by the bootleggers. The individual said he also recalls that in 1947 Mr. Rosellini had attended a number of "bootlegging locations" usually with women other than his wife.

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Albert D. Rosellini

In October, 1945, Jack Rose advised he had recently arrived in the Seattle, Washington, area and had decided to open a gambling "joint and speakeasy." He said he was told that in order to receive immunity from police interference he would have to be "fixed up" and was sent to Al Rosellini, who was then an attorney in Seattle.

Jack Rose said he contacted Mr. Rosellini, who asked him if he wanted to install dice tables and card games and also whether he wanted to sell dope and to have prostitutes working in his establishment. He said he told Mr. Rosellini he wanted to install dice tables and card games but he did not want to sell dope or have prostitutes working in his establishment. He said Mr. Rosellini then said to him, "Okay, this will cost you \$500 a month; however, the joints are temporarily closing down and as soon as you hear that they are opening up again, which will be soon, come back and see me and we'll discuss the final detail." Jack Rose also advised that he never contacted Mr. Rosellini again because he was arrested and sent to jail for several months for assaulting an individual.

Jack Rose was contacted during this investigation at the United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, where he is serving a sentence of eight years after being convicted in 1962 for selling heroin. He stated that Albert Rosellini was his attorney in 1945 and 1946 and he had discussed many matters with him. He also stated that because the aforementioned incident occurred approximately 20 years ago, he can no longer recall what he and Mr. Rosellini discussed at that time. He also referred to his present incarceration in the penitentiary and said he was in enough trouble at this time and does not believe he should make any further comment concerning Mr. Rosellini. The records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation disclose that between 1921 and 1962 Jack Rose has been convicted on numerous occasions for offenses including grand larceny, burglary, robbery and violations of narcotics laws.

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In January, 1946, [redacted] of William Wesley Kirk, advised [redacted] Kirk for approximately six years and during that period he made his living by gambling and working as a pimp. She also stated prostitutes were working for Kirk and that he sold bootleg whisky in clubs operated by him. She said that Kirk's attorney was Albert Rosellini. b6 b7C

In May, 1946, an individual who requested anonymity\* and who was acquainted with William Wesley Kirk, advised that William Wesley Kirk was also known as "Pop" Kirk. He said that Albert Rosellini and "Pop" Kirk, a notorious pimp and bootlogger, were partners in a tavern known as the New Elliott Cafe, located at 1203 Jackson Street, Seattle, Washington. He stated that Mr. Rosellini acquired his partnership interest in the business as a result of his assisting "Pop" Kirk in securing a beer license for the tavern. The aforementioned individual advised that Albert Rosellini personally received one third of the net profits of the cafe. The individual stated that "Pop" Kirk's partner in the business was listed as "Dean Rosellini" because Albert Rosellini wanted to keep his name out of the "public eye."

The aforementioned individual was contacted in the current investigation and corroborated the information he furnished in 1945. He said that "Pop" Kirk is deceased and that he can furnish no additional information at this time.

The records of the Washington State Liquor Board, Olympia, Washington, show that as of November, 1946, the Elliott Tavern, 1203 Jackson Street, Seattle, Washington, was jointly owned by William W. Kirk and Dean Rosellini. The records indicate that in 1946, Liquor Inspector [redacted] contacted Dean Rosellini and advised him that the license for the tavern would not be renewed. According to a report prepared by Inspector [redacted] Dean Rosellini then stated he would have to see Al Rosellini immediately. Inspector [redacted] also reported that as a result of this conversation with Dean Rosellini he did not believe that Dean Rosellini had any financial interest in the tavern, although he was one of the owners of record. Dean Rosellini is reportedly Mr. Rosellini's cousin. b6 b7C

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Albert D. Rosellini

Inspector [ ] report further indicates that following his conversation with Dean Rosellini, he contacted William Wesley Kirk and advised him of the decision regarding the renewal of the license. Inspector [ ] reported that Kirk, who became vehement at the time, had just returned from Albert Rosellini's office where he had transferred all of his interests and equity in the Elliott Tavern to Albert Rosellini. Inspector [ ] reported Kirk said at the time "Dean Rosellini was only a front." According to Inspector [ ] report, Kirk said when he originally secured the tavern he contacted Al Rosellini in order to obtain a liquor license and gave Al Rosellini one half interest in the business as a fee for obtaining the license. Kirk reportedly stated that Al Rosellini and Dean Rosellini "did not put one dime into the business" and that he, Kirk, paid for all of the equipment, furniture and also paid the cost of the license.

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The records of the Washington State Liquor Board further disclose that Inspector [ ] again contacted Dean Rosellini and learned that he was transferring his interest in the Elliott Tavern to one [ ], for \$11,500. The above-mentioned records also contain a letter dated December 5, 1946, from Albert Rosellini including a bill of sale executed by William Kirk transferring his interest in the Elliott Tavern to Dean Rosellini in consideration of the payment of \$10.

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In May, 1947, an individual who requested anonymity, \* advised at Seattle, Washington, he had learned that Albert Rosellini's officially disclosed income for the year 1946 was approximately \$50,000 and he knew that most of this income consisted of retainer fees received from speakeasy operators in Seattle. He said that Mr. Rosellini was also interested in the operation of some of these "joints." He pointed out that Mr. Rosellini had an interest in the Hitching Post Tavern in Seattle and the Earlington Inn located near Renton, Washington. The afore-mentioned individual stated Mr. Rosellini had a \$25,000 interest in the Earlington Inn which reportedly operated as a golf club but primarily operated as a liquor establishment. The afore-mentioned individual also advised that Mr. Rosellini was associated with members of the DiJulio family in the operation of at least one tavern. He said Mr. Rosellini

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Albert D. Rosellini

had many other assets and also received a monthly retainer of \$1,500 from the Far West Amusement Company. He said this company's principal activity was in connection with pinball and slot machines.

The individual who requested anonymity also advised he had learned that Albert Rosellini and [redacted] a Seattle bootlegger, had been co-owners of a speakeasy called [redacted] located in the basement of the [redacted] Seattle, Washington. He said Mr. Rosellini subsequently sold his interest in this establishment to [redacted].

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The aforementioned individual further advised that in his opinion Mr. Rosellini's interests in some of the liquor "joints" in Seattle probably were acquired by Mr. Rosellini in lieu of fees for representing the owners of these establishments before the Washington State Liquor Board.

The individual who requested anonymity was contacted during the current investigation and corroborated the information he furnished in 1947. He stated he does not care to make any additional comments at this time.

William C. Goodloe, Attorney, Seattle, Washington, advised he is well acquainted with Mr. Rosellini. He stated that for a period of time, he and Mr. Rosellini were members of the Washington State Senate. He said that although he and Mr. Rosellini were political opponents they were good friends. He said he has always found Mr. Rosellini to be a man of his word.

Mr. Goodloe stated he regards Mr. Rosellini as a very capable politician who he would not hesitate to hire if he needed a man of Mr. Rosellini's ability. He stated that while serving in the Washington State Senate, he had observed that although Mr. Rosellini might be out "drinking until the early hours of the morning" he appeared in the State Senate on time, completely sober and capable of performing his duties efficiently.

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Mr. Goodloe stated that Mr. Rosellini associated with individuals of excellent character and also with individuals who were "seedy" and "questionable." He pointed out that in politics it is necessary to associate with all types of individuals and that "you get votes wherever they are."

Mr. Goodloe said he has heard numerous rumors about Mr. Rosellini's immoralities with women and alleged pay-offs to obtain liquor licenses. He said he has also heard numerous rumors of pay-offs to Mr. Rosellini's administration in the form of campaign funds to secure highway contracts, estate appraisal appointments, and other matters. He said he has no firsthand knowledge concerning these rumors and therefore he does not know if they are true. Mr. Goodloe stated that another attorney in Seattle, Washington, once told him that the attorney's client had to pay \$5,000 in order to obtain a liquor license. He said this attorney would not reveal the identity of his client. Mr. Goodloe stated he feels fairly certain this story is true because the attorney is a reputable individual and was incensed over the matter.

Mr. Goodloe stated that appointments of individuals to appraise estates under the estate appraisal system of the State of Washington involves political patronage. He also said that numerous individuals including Mr. Rosellini's sister, Mrs. Argie Rossini, and another sister received thousands of dollars in such appraisal fees. He stated that although some individuals feel that this is wrong, it is not illegal.

Mr. Goodloe also advised that in 1959 he represented Mrs. [redacted] who was seeking a divorce from her husband, [redacted] an oral surgeon in Seattle, Washington. He stated that at the same time he also represented Mrs. [redacted] in an alienation of affections suit against one [redacted] of Seattle, Washington. Mr. Goodloe said Mrs. [redacted] told him that Dr. [redacted] had on a number of occasions registered in hotels or motels in the State of Washington under fictitious names and after registering "Dr. [redacted] would move out and Mr. Rosellini would move in." He stated he could not recall the hotels or motels where these alleged incidents occurred.

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Albert D. Rosellini

Mr. Goodloe also stated that Dr. [ ] reportedly had been active in one of Mr. Rosellini's political campaigns and had been promised a lucrative position as a sales representative for a liquor firm or some other position to repay him for the money he had spent during Mr. Rosellini's campaign. He said that when Dr. [ ] did not get the job he, Mr. Goodloe, was approached by another attorney who, for purely political reasons, asked him to name Mr. Rosellini as a correspondent in the aforementioned divorce action. He said he did not do this because he thought it was "too low." Mr. Goodloe said he had questioned [ ] in connection with the allegations made concerning her, Dr. [ ] and Mr. Rosellini. He stated that when he questioned [ ] she was represented by an attorney, [ ] one of Mr. Rosellini's associates, and they "pleaded the Fifth." He stated that, therefore, a deposition which he secured at the time contains no information of value. Mr. Goodloe stated that he subsequently received a letter from Mrs. [ ] written on the stationery of the Washington State Department of Licenses asking him to discontinue the aforementioned suits. He said this indicated to him that Mrs. [ ] might have been given a job with the State of Washington to get her to discontinue the suits.

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The records of the Clerk of the Superior Court, King County, Seattle, Washington, disclose that on April 23, 1958, [ ] filed a suit for divorce from [ ] alleging that he was guilty of cruelty, the details of which would be furnished upon request. The complaint indicated that the defendant in addition to his dental practice was also an agent in the State of Washington for J. W. Dant Whisky and Gibson Wines. The suit was discontinued on July 3, 1959. The aforementioned records contain no reference to anyone named Rosellini.

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Albert D. Rosellini

A prominent Seattle, Washington, business executive,\* who has requested anonymity, advised that he has observed the activities of Mr. Rosellini for many years and, in his opinion, feels that Mr. Rosellini is "thoroughly unreliable, dishonest and a thief." This person said that if the Federal Government was inclined to appoint a man of Mr. Rosellini's character to a position on any commission or board in the Federal Government, it was tantamount to informing the public that "dishonesty is acceptable and stealing is approved." He said that, in his opinion, no consideration whatsoever should be given to a man of Mr. Rosellini's character for any position of responsibility.

This individual said that Mr. Rosellini's administration when he was Governor of the State of Washington was characterized by countless instances of "dishonesty, avariciousness and a strong desire to capitalize in a financial way at every opportunity." He said Mr. Rosellini's personal behavior was inexcusable. In addition, this person said he never really understood whether Mr. Rosellini was the "boss" of the "Italians" who were involved in obtaining money illegally through various associations with the State Government, or whether "this same group" was Mr. Rosellini's "boss." In this connection, this individual said that on one occasion Frank Colacurcio and his brother were making a strong effort to install their pinball machines in the licensed liquor establishments and were hoping to be placed in a position whereby the Washington State Liquor Board would only grant licenses to individuals who were acceptable to Mr. Colacurcio's approach to placing the pinball machines in these liquor establishments.

This individual said that Don Abel, who was former Chairman of the Washington State Liquor Board, rebelled at these actions and told Mr. Rosellini that he, Mr. Abel, would have no part of such chicanery. This person said that Mr. Abel told him that Mr. Rosellini said he would have him, Mr. Abel, removed from the Washington State Liquor Board whereupon Mr. Abel reportedly told Mr. Rosellini that this could not be done under the law. Mr. Rosellini then allegedly told Mr. Abel that he would have the law revoked.

This individual also stated that he knew of another local business executive\* who reportedly had been asked to pay Mr. Rosellini approximately \$5,000 in order that this businessman could obtain a Class H liquor license for a restaurant. This

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Albert D. Rosellini

individual also noted that he heard that Mr. Rosellini told the group that was hoping to obtain a charter for the Kent State Bank, Kent, Washington, that they would have to include two Italians from Renton, Washington, as owners of two-tenths of the bank's stock.

This person recalled that a former chairman of the Washington State Highway Commission had endeavored to "extort" a large campaign contribution from the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, New York, New York, in approximately 1959 on behalf of Mr. Rosellini. It was noted that at that time, this bank was the fiscal agent for the State of Washington. This person noted that the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company did not make a contribution and the fiscal agent was changed from that bank to the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, New York.

This individual stated further that he had learned that Dave Beck had obtained his pardon from the State of Washington during the last few days of Mr. Rosellini's term of office by allegedly paying \$50,000 to Mr. Rosellini. The pay-off was in the form of Mr. Beck's purchase with Mr. Rosellini of a sand and gravel company in the Lynnwood, Washington, area.

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1964, allegedly had evidence of the \$50,000 transaction.

This person commented that Mr. Rosellini's sister, Argie Rossini, was actually the individual who was in control of Mr. Rosellini's money and had, on one occasion, contacted the distillers who were doing business with the State of Washington and told them categorically that they would have to pay a certain amount per case to Mr. Rosellini if they wished to continue to deal with the State of Washington. This person noted that Mr. Rosellini's sister has left the United States and is now residing in Switzerland.

A Seattle business executive\*, who has been active in Democratic party activities in the State of Washington for over twenty years and who requested anonymity, advised that while he had very little family-type social association with Mr. Rosellini, he has been closely connected with him through business and political contacts since 1948. This individual said that Mr. Rosellini is a type of individual who "cannot say no" to any request made of him if he thinks that fulfilling the

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request would enhance his personal position or make him look better in the eyes of the person making the request. He said this is true even though Mr. Rosellini knows full well that he cannot possibly grant the request. This person stated that in his opinion, this trait alone was enough for him to withhold any recommendation whatsoever for a possible Federal position for Mr. Rosellini.

This individual stated he does not feel that Mr. Rosellini could capably represent the Federal Government in any capacity as his sole aim in life appears to be his own "self-glorification." This person said in his opinion, Mr. Rosellini would and does resort to any tactic to achieve this end.

This person stated he was personally involved in a situation in which he applied for a liquor license and was told by a top state Democratic official that unless he would be willing to contribute \$10,000 to the "Rosellini Fund" he could not possibly expect to obtain this license. This businessman said that he told the individual who contacted him that he would flatly refuse to do this and the application for the license was immediately turned down. In addition, the same thing happened to him concerning his application for a bank charter which was likewise turned down.

This person said he is fully cognizant of the numerous rumors concerning Mr. Rosellini's drinking habits and affairs with various women and he has personally observed him "carry on" in a manner unbefitting a State Governor or potential Federal employee. This person stated that he does not feel he should name names concerning these instances, but there is no doubt in his mind as to the accuracy of many of the rumors.

This person said he is not vindictive in his remarks and his opinions are based on first-hand knowledge. He said it is his honest and true opinion that Mr. Rosellini is not worthy of any type of Federal position and that it would be a travesty of justice to the American people to have someone of Mr. Rosellini's caliber represent them in any manner whatsoever..

Donald G. Abel, Washington State Liquor Board, Olympia, Washington, advised he has been a member of this board since January, 1957, and was chairman of the board until three years ago. He said he is aware that the Internal Revenue Service of the Federal Government had made inquiries concerning Mr. Rosellini as he, Mr. Abel, had been interviewed by that department of the Federal Government concerning Mr. Rosellini.

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Mr. Abel volunteered a characterization of Mr. Rosellini describing him as a "crook" and a "moral degenerate." He said that he was in a position to go into details to support his characterizations; however, he would not do so and if the Federal Government saw fit to hire Mr. Rosellini, then the Federal Government could take the consequences.

Mr. Abel said that since 1935, he has served in the Government of the State of Washington and for four years was State Administrator of the Works Progress Administration under Harry Hopkins. Mr. Abel said he has consistently been in top administrative posts in public service and has served under three different Governors. In addition, he was a Washington State Supreme Court Justice for one year on an interim appointment. He noted he has a great deal of respect for people of integrity in Government who will try to do the right thing, but he has no respect for Albert D. Rosellini based on several years of close contact with him. Mr. Abel said "I do not care to elaborate on this at all and if he is appointed, those who appoint him will have to take the consequences."

Mr. Abel continued by stating that he felt the United State Senators from the State of Washington have some insight as to the activities of Mr. Rosellini. He also noted that the representatives of "The Seattle Daily Times" are additionally aware of Mr. Rosellini's activities.

Mr. Abel made the observation that [redacted] was a law partner with former Governor Rosellini as was [redacted]. He said both of these men, particularly Mr. [redacted], b6 profited from business that they did with the State of Washington b7C. He said he did not know how the money was divided with Mr. Rosellini, but felt that he, Mr. Rosellini, shared in what Mr. [redacted] made from the State of Washington.

Mr. Abel said he was aware of what he termed a "Swiss bank routine" which pertained to the fact that Mr. Rosellini's sister and her husband lived in Switzerland and visited in the United States periodically. It was common rumor in public circles that she and/or her husband would return to Switzerland with sums of money in a suitcase for deposit in Swiss banks which money had been furnished by Mr. Rosellini.

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Mr. Abel mentioned that [redacted] who was formerly the [redacted] for the Washington State Liquor Board, had been designated to that office by Mr. Rosellini. Mr. Abel said that he, Mr. Abel, initiated Mr. [redacted] removal from the board's employment because Mr. [redacted] was telling liquor companies which were selling to the State whom they could hire. Mr. Abel said Mr. [redacted] was undoubtedly a middle man for the then Governor Rosellini and observed that Mr. Rosellini always made it a practice to work through someone else.

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Mr. Abel continued that he had heard numerous rumors with regard to Class H liquor licenses wherein it was necessary to make contributions to Mr. Rosellini in order to obtain such a license. He said he felt these were actually "shakedowns" but there was no way to trace this or prove it.

Mr. Abel commented that he was formerly a close associate of Mr. Rosellini's until approximately four and one-half years ago at which time they had a "falling out" and they have had nothing to do with each other since that time. He noted that it was "common knowledge" that a girl friend of Mr. Rosellini's, whose name he believed to be [redacted] was working in Mr. Rosellini's office in his first term as Governor and that the Bishop of the Catholic church had "raised hell" with Mr. Rosellini because of his relationship with the girl. Mr. Abel added that Mr. Rosellini has a lovely wife and family, but he just seems to be one of those men who must have another woman around him.

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[redacted] Olympia, Washington, advised he was first employed by the State of Washington in 1951 as [redacted] to former Washington State Governor Arthur B. Langlie. He said he remained in this post until January, 1955, at which time he was appointed by Governor Langlie to a nine-year term as a member of the Washington State Liquor Board and was confirmed to this position by the Washington State Senate.

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Mr. [redacted] explained that the make-up of the Washington State Liquor Board is such that a board member is responsible only to the people of the State and can be removed only on charges of misfeasance or malfeasance in office or incompetency. He said that before a board member could be removed, it was necessary for the Governor to lodge written charges against the individual. The Chief Justice of the Washington State Supreme Court would in turn appoint three superior court judges

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to sit as a triumvirate to hear the charges in order to make a determination of the allegations. Mr. [ ] said that when Mr. Rosellini was elected Governor of the State of Washington and took office in January, 1957, he called the three liquor board members separately to his office in approximately July, 1957. Mr. Rosellini indicated to him at the time he, Mr. [ ] came to the Governor's Office that he wanted to have all department and agency heads under his control and wanted them to be people who would work with him. Mr. Rosellini then indicated that Mr. [ ]'s resignation was desired.

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Mr. [ ] said he was sure that Mr. Rosellini knew that the board was set up by law so that it would be above and beyond the reach of politics. Therefore, Mr. [ ] was frank with Mr. Rosellini and told him he would never resign for political reasons. He said Mr. Rosellini was courteous about the matter and that was the end of it. He noted that thereafter he found relations with Mr. Rosellini to be amiable in the main, but there were occasions when Mr. Rosellini tried to persuade the liquor board to accept or reject issuance of certain licenses. Mr. [ ] said this eventually led to a complete break between him, Mr. [ ] Governor Rosellini and the Chairman of the Washington State Liquor Board, Donald G. Abel, whom Mr. Rosellini himself had appointed.

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Mr. [ ] commented that Mr. Abel had been Mr. Rosellini's campaign manager and, subsequent to Mr. Rosellini's election, he appointed Mr. Abel as Chairman of the Board of the Washington State Liquor Board to fill out the term of Evro Becket who was then seventy years of age. It was generally understood that Mr. Rosellini used the threat of compelling Mr. Becket's retirement to induce him to leave the board prior to the expiration of his term.

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Mr. [ ] said there were some "embarrassing moments" between Mr. Abel and himself during the first year they worked together. However, Mr. [ ] found that in less than a year, Mr. Abel discovered Mr. Rosellini was endeavoring to control and direct the liquor industry in the State of Washington. This resulted in a split between Mr. Rosellini and Mr. Abel whom Mr. [ ] described as an "honest, honorable person of great integrity" who did not have to "stoop to Mr. Rosellini's demands and was not willing to compromise with his own

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conscience." Mr. [ ] continued that to illustrate the severity of this split, Mr. Abel, at a national banquet of the State liquor administrators, had commented before several individuals that "Albert D. Rosellini is not only a crook, he is a gangster." Mr. [ ] commented that on two occasions Mr. Rosellini attempted to intervene against persons seeking Class H licenses for retail dispensing of alcoholic beverages by the drink. One involved the Tyee Restaurant and Motel, Olympia, Washington, and the other involved the Tiki Restaurant, Tacoma, Washington. With regard to the Tyee establishment, Mr. Rosellini had indicated that the organizers of that business place consisted of too many members of the opposite political party.

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Mr. [ ] said that he had only one regret concerning his performance as a member of the Washington State Liquor Board. This involved the fact that Mr. Rosellini had sought a Class H license for his brother-in-law's tavern in Seattle. The names of the license applicant and the establishment were not recalled by Mr. [ ] but he noted that Mr. Rosellini had injected himself into the matter and extended himself beyond the law. He said he regrets that he did not protest this license and he now feels that he was wrong in having acquiesced.

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Mr. [ ] commented that he knew former Governor Rosellini was instrumental in having people removed from jobs as liquor representatives of firms selling liquor to the State of Washington. He noted that one such person was a "representative of the Jim Beam Organization." He noted that this was a ~~sixty-to-seventy-thousand-dollar-a-year~~ commission job and, at Mr. Rosellini's request and under his pressure, the position was given to [ ] who still holds this position. He said he knew that an individual named [ ] from the Jim Beam firm's head office came to Olympia, Washington, and met with Mr. Rosellini and [ ] and shortly thereafter, Mr. [ ] was appointed to this position. Mr. [ ] said that, in his opinion, Mr. Rosellini was "immoral and illegal in what he did in the field of liquor in the State of Washington."

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Mr. [ ] stated that at the end of his own term as liquor board member, Mr. Rosellini offered him consideration for a position with the State of Washington. He stated that he did not accept Mr. Rosellini's offer and noted that, in his opinion, Mr. Rosellini was not to be trusted. He said that he did not trust Mr. Rosellini because he attempted to turn "every trick to his own personal gain."

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Mr. [ ] said that Mr. Rosellini had "machinery and an organization so slick that Albert D. Rosellini would never receive a payment and nothing could ever be proven." He said he had heard rumors of people taking suitcases of money to Switzerland, but that it was only a rumor to him. Mr. [ ] stated "it is not good government that a man so repudiated, so overwhelmingly thrown out of office by the people, should now be appointed to serve the people." He noted that he has heard many rumors concerning Mr. Rosellini's morals; however, he had no first-hand knowledge of this matter. He noted, however, that he had heard that a girl friend of Mr. Rosellini's had been placed on the payroll of the liquor board at Seattle in one of the local warehouses. Mr. [ ] said it only had been rumored that she was his girl friend, but he noted that she received an unduly high salary to do an unnecessary job. Mr. [ ] said he opposed her obtaining this position on the basis that the salary was too high; however, he was overruled on his objection.

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Mr. [ ] said that Mr. Rosellini had either eleven or thirteen of the liquor board inspection personnel dismissed immediately after gaining control of the liquor board in his first term as governor. He said this was done through Mr. [ ] who was then in charge of personnel for the State of Washington.

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Mr. [ ] said he believed Mr. Rosellini was capable as an administrator and organizer and that in some respects he had been a good Governor for the State of Washington. He noted, however, that "Albert D. Rosellini was taken care of and benefited personally." In addition, Mr. [ ] stated that he had never heard of any comment that would suggest Mr. Rosellini was disloyal in any respect to the United States.

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David D. Beck, Seattle, Washington, advised he was General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters from 1952 to 1957. He said he has been acquainted with Albert Rosellini for approximately twenty years. This friendship casually began when Mr. Rosellini was a member of the Washington State Legislature; however, in the past eight years, Mr. Beck said he has come to be better acquainted with Mr. Rosellini. Mr. Beck said he could say nothing but good about Mr. Rosellini from his years of experience and acquaintance with him. He said Mr. Rosellini is a man of excellent character; however,



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he could make no comment concerning Mr. Rosellini's associates or his integrity, because their association was not that close. He said he certainly would recommend Mr. Rosellini for further public service and that if he knew of anything that would bar such service, he would willingly say so. Mr. Beck said he had nothing other than good to say regarding Mr. Rosellini's background and loyalty. He noted that in 1962, the King County Labor Council placed Mr. Rosellini on the "unfair list" because of a decision he made concerning a local union's efforts to organize persons employed at a National Guard installation. Mr. Beck said the union never should have organized in this area and "the Governor was one hundred per cent right." Mr. Beck said that Mr. Rosellini has been in public service long enough that if anything bad had occurred, it would have come out long ago.

On February 19, 1959, the jury in the United States District Court at Tacoma, Washington, returned a verdict of guilty against Mr. Beck on all six counts of an indictment relating to the preparation of a false Federal income tax return and tax evasion for the tax years 1950 through 1953. Mr. Beck was sentenced on February 27, 1959, to five years on each count to run concurrently, and fined \$10,000 on each count, the fines to be cumulative. Mr. Beck began his sentence in June, 1962, and was released on parole on December 11, 1964.

An article appeared in the "Post-Intelligencer," Seattle, Washington, on January 11, 1965, which noted that Governor Albert D. Rosellini had pardoned Dave Beck. This pardon related to a conviction in the Superior Court of King County, Seattle, for the crime of Grand Larceny. The article showed that Mr. Beck had served two and one-half years of his sentence concurrent with his Federal imprisonment at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary.

In connection with the Grand Larceny conviction in Superior Court of King County, mentioned above, this related to the sale and conversion of funds (\$1900) received for a 1952 Cadillac which was owned by the Western Conference of Teamsters. Mr. Beck was

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convicted December 14, 1957, and sentenced February 20, 1958, to serve up to 15 years in the State Penitentiary. The Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles fixed a two-year minimum term, March 2, 1963.

William F. Devin, attorney, Seattle, Washington, advised that he was the Mayor of Seattle from 1942 to 1952 and that he has known Albert Rosellini personally or by reputation for approximately thirty years. He said he has no personal knowledge reflecting unfavorably upon the character and reputation of Mr. Rosellini, but he had heard numerous rumors about Mr. Rosellini which were most prevalent at election times. Mr. Devin said persons on opposite sides of the political fence were especially prone to believe and perhaps to exaggerate any stories they heard about individuals in the rival camp. Mr. Devin said that since such allegations which he knew to be untrue were made about him, Mr. Devin, he would be loathe to harm the future career of anyone, for instance Mr. Rosellini, by repeating allegations when he did not know their source or accuracy.

Mr. Devin said the only personal grudge that he had with Mr. Rosellini occurred as a result of inquiries in the late 1940s by a crime investigating committee of the Washington State Senate. Mr. Devin explained that as Mayor of Seattle he was called upon to testify at a hearing and Mr. Rosellini was chairman of the hearing held by this committee. Mr. Devin said that, in his opinion, some of the factors which would induce political officials to take bribes were the prevalence of gambling in larger cities and the "protection" of gambling ventures by police officials. He said he believed that law enforcement officers were relieved of this temptation if the city issued licenses to the smaller operator. In this regard, Mr. Devin said rummy and poker games were permitted in licensed card rooms and "pull tabs" and "punch boards" were permitted at cigar counters and similar places in Seattle in the late 1940s which, he felt, tended to reduce corruption and keep out organized gambling. Mr. Devin said that throughout the hearings by this committee, Mr. Rosellini made it appear that he, Mr. Devin, was "opening up the town" while Mr. Rosellini tried to appear as "the fair-haired boy on a white charger" who was coming in "to clean up the town." He said that this was despite the fact that Mr. Rosellini was generally rumored to be reportedly tied in with or to represent individuals who were engaged in organized gambling.

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Mr. Devin said he has heard of many other rumors concerning pay-offs by individuals attempting to obtain liquor licenses and state contracts in addition to allegations that Mr. Rosellini had registered in a hotel with a woman other than his wife; however, he said he was not in a position to prove or disprove any of them. He commented that it is his philosophy, based on his experience in politics, not to believe all that is good nor all that is bad that is said about persons in politics unless the facts are at hand. He said he has heard nothing unfavorable concerning Mr. Rosellini's loyalty to the United States nor has he heard anything of such a nature concerning Mr. Rosellini's relatives. He added that although he did not know the identity of the type of position for which Mr. Rosellini is being considered, he presumed that Mr. Rosellini has ability to handle positions of relative importance noting his accomplishments in the past.

Arthur B. Langlie, Seattle, Washington, advised he was the Republican Governor of the State of Washington for sixteen years prior to Mr. Rosellini's election. He said he has had no direct contact with Mr. Rosellini and never ran against him in a political campaign although Mr. Rosellini was in the Washington State Legislature when he, Mr. Langlie, was Governor of that state.

Mr. Langlie said he "would not recommend Mr. Rosellini to any Government agency." He gave as his reasons the "credibility of statements made by Mr. Rosellini; the attacks Mr. Rosellini has made on people; and Mr. Rosellini's misuse of information." He said that the reports in the local newspapers about Mr. Rosellini bear out his observations, in addition to remarks made by responsible people in the State of Washington. He said he has heard all of the rumors about Mr. Rosellini as to pay-offs to obtain liquor licenses and his association with women other than his wife; however, he had no personal knowledge of these rumors. Mr. Langlie said he thought it was a waste of time to conduct an investigation of Mr. Rosellini since he thought all of the things rumored about him had occurred in the past and probably could not be proven now. He said that if the rumors were true, then Mr. Rosellini should have been prosecuted at the time they occurred.

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[redacted] Bank of Kent, Kent, Washington, advised he has personally met Albert D. Rosellini on only two or three occasions. He said he has not been personally acquainted or been in contact with him enough to enable him to comment on Mr. Rosellini's reputation, associates, loyalty or ability.

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Mr. [redacted] said the group which formed that bank consisted of himself and a number of businessmen who are all local residents. He stated that on the occasion when the bank received its charter, the then Governor Rosellini publicly presented the bank charter to them at Olympia, Washington, as a public relations gesture. Mr. [redacted] said no implication or comment was made by Mr. Rosellini on that occasion or on any other occasion regarding individuals who were to be designated as owners of two-tenths of the bank's stock.

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Mr. [redacted] advised that he and his associates had been attempting for three years prior to 1961 to qualify for a State bank charter and their dealings were entirely with the State Banking Commission. He noted that the commission's prerequisites were that all stock subscriptions had to be fully paid for in cash before a charter would be considered by the commission. He said there were 150 subscribers for the stock and the capital of \$450,000 was on deposit with the Seattle First National Bank, Seattle, Washington, in November, 1961, which was when the bank received its charter. Mr. [redacted] said he had no knowledge of any request for favors by Mr. Rosellini as a condition for granting a charter.

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Frank E. Jerome, Vice-Chairman, Seattle First National Bank, Seattle, Washington, said he personally met Mr. Rosellini only after he became Governor of the State of Washington. He said he was requested by Mr. Rosellini to serve on the State's Committee for Economic Development and he and other members of this committee met with Mr. Rosellini to develop the objectives of this program.

Mr. Jerome said he has had no personal contacts with Mr. Rosellini other than in this official capacity. He commented that he felt Mr. Rosellini was completely competent in his field and made notable strides in developing the economy of this State during his term of office. He added that over the years he has heard more than the usual amount of rumors concerning Mr. Rosellini which would ordinarily attach themselves to a prominent political figure. These included rumors that Mr. Rosellini exerted

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considerable influence in certain banking circles, but he has no personal knowledge about them and could never confirm such allegations. He said he felt that he could recommend Mr. Rosellini as an outstanding administrator, but could not comment concerning his reputation or associates due to a lack of personal contact with Mr. Rosellini.

An individual, who has been employed for the past twenty years in the sand and gravel business and who has requested \*anonymity, advised that within the past three weeks, he has heard from two sources that Mr. Rosellini and Dave Beck, Jr., were planning to buy the North Star Sand and Gravel Corporation, near Lynnwood, Washington. He said he learned about this information secondhand and declined to divulge the identity of the persons who had furnished the information to him.

[REDACTED]

Snohomish County, Everett, Washington, said he knew of no sand and gravel companies which had changed hands in the Lynnwood, Washington, area since the early part of 1964. He said he recently heard that the property owned by the North Star Sand and Gravel Corporation was going to be sold in the near future; however, he said he has no indication that Dave Beck, Jr., or Mr. Rosellini was interested in purchasing the North Star Sand and Gravel Corporation or any other such firm in that county.

A review of property records at the Snohomish County Auditors Office, Everett, Washington, as well as the Washington State Tax Commission, Olympia, Washington, revealed no recent transactions concerning the North Star Sand and Gravel Corporation or any other sand and gravel company in the Lynnwood area.

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[redacted] Certified Public Accountant, Seattle, Washington, said he has known Mr. Rosellini for about the past twenty years and that he has performed some bookkeeping services including personal income tax accounts and campaign funds during this time. b6 b7C

[redacted] advised that [redacted] who was a former secretary in the office of Mr. Rosellini while he was Governor, worked for him, Mr. [redacted] as a bookkeeper and clerk for a short period of time until approximately January, 1965. He said he understands that she is presently doing some personal bookkeeping for Mr. Rosellini. He said he has no knowledge of Mr. Rosellini's personal, social or "love" life. He said he has heard that [redacted] and Mr. Rosellini were often linked together in gossip concerning the extra-marital life of Mr. Rosellini, but he has no knowledge of such a fact and has never been present at any time when the two were together. b6 b7C

Concerning the accounting work for Mr. Rosellini's campaign funds, Mr. [redacted] advised that these funds were turned over to him by Mr. Rosellini or his associates and that he disbursed these funds for political purposes only. He said none of these funds, to his knowledge, went to the personal benefit of Mr. Rosellini. He said that the records pertaining to the campaign funds for Mr. Rosellini have now virtually all been destroyed. b6 b7C

Mr. [redacted] said that the United States Internal Revenue Service conducted an investigation of Mr. Rosellini approximately two years ago and, as far as he is aware, Mr. Rosellini received "a clean bill of health." He said it became rather common gossip that Mr. Rosellini had received payment in exchange for favors in such matters as granting liquor licenses, bank charters, loan company charters and such, but he, Mr. [redacted] has no personal knowledge of such transactions and does not believe that they occurred. He said he knows of a number of applicants for liquor licenses who were turned down although they would have been in a position and, in his opinion, would have been very willing to pay \$10,000 or \$15,000 to obtain a liquor license. He recalled that two such individuals, [redacted] were in a position to pay for and receive liquor licenses if these payments were the only consideration. b6 b7C

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Mr. [ ] stated that "The Seattle Daily Times," Seattle, Washington, had conducted a newspaper investigation of Mr. Rosellini and this gave rise to various rumors concerning his integrity. Mr. [ ] said that except for the innuendoes mentioned in the newspaper articles which were written, he knows of no concrete evidence of any wrongdoing brought to light by the newspaper investigation.

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In summary, Mr. [ ] stated that he considers Mr. Rosellini to be honest and reliable and, as far as he knows, a person of good moral character. He added he would not hesitate to recommend him for an important position in the United States Government.

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[ ] Washington, D. C., advised he has known Mr. Rosellini for approximately fifteen years. He said that within recent years he has come to know Mr. Rosellini much better and their association was based on matters relating to organized labor. Mr. [ ] said that he believes Mr. Rosellini has "lots of ability" and has not done anything within Mr. [ ]'s knowledge to indicate that he was anything but honest. He said he considers Mr. Rosellini to be a person of good character, but added that he did not know him well enough to comment on his integrity.

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Mr. [ ] noted that the only item he could relate that might be considered by some as derogatory was that when Mr. Rosellini "gets mad" it is impossible to reason with him. He commented that he recalled an incident in 1962 when the King County Labor Council placed Mr. Rosellini on the "unfair list." This resulted from a dispute concerning five technicians who were working at the Nike Missile Site operated by the National Guard in the State of Washington and who were fired for their union activities. The governor's office was upheld by the local courts in Washington. Mr. [ ] said that during a dinner which was held at the height of the dispute, he attempted to "patch up" the problem between Mr. Rosellini and the local union which was involved; however, when he attempted to talk to Mr. Rosellini, he became enraged and refused even to discuss the matter.

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Mr. [ ] said he has heard rumors regarding Mr. Roselli<sup>b6</sup> being involved in pay-offs, but to Mr. [ ]'s knowledge, these<sup>b7C</sup> were just a rumors and he had no information or proof of these allegations.

Thor C. Tollefson, Director, Washington State Department of Fisheries, Olympia, Washington, said he has known Mr. Rosellini for many years and he considers him to be a pleasant person who is a strong-minded politician. Mr. Tollefson said he was formerly the prosecuting attorney for Pierce County in the State of Washington and, at that time, it was a well-known fact that in order to obtain a liquor license in the Western part of the State of Washington "you had to obtain the legal services" of Mr. Rosellini. He said there usually was a "fee connected with this service of anywhere from \$1,500 to \$3,500." Mr. Tollefson said he knows this occurred because persons wishing to obtain these licenses had come to his office protesting the practice. He noted that there was absolutely no legal necessity of obtaining the services of an attorney in these cases.

Mr. Tollefson stated that when Governor Mon C. Wallgren assumed office there were between 85 and 90 liquor licenses for clubs in existence. During the next four years, the number of these licenses increased to over 300 and it was during this time that Mr. Rosellini's law firm handled the procurement of licenses.

With respect to Mr. Rosellini's morals, Mr. Tollefson said he had no firsthand knowledge of any of Mr. Rosellini's escapades although he had heard many rumors of his being involved with other women.

Mr. Tollefson said he was always reluctant to say anything which might hurt a person under consideration for a job, but he felt that as a citizen he should be honest with regard to his true feelings about the person who is under consideration. He said he preferred to withhold any favorable recommendation for Mr. Rosellini if the job entailed trust, not because he was of a different political affiliation, but because of his many years of experience in the political arena during which the prevalence of rumors regarding Mr. Rosellini's involvement in liquor "shakedowns" could not be ignored.



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Thomas Gildersleve, Olympia Hotel, Seattle, Washington, advised that he has known former Governor Rosellini for a number of years dating back to the time prior to Mr. Rosellini's being elected governor.

Mr. Gildersleve said it has been the policy of the Olympia Hotel to make available a room for the accommodations of the Governor of the State and that during the time he was governor, Mr. Rosellini would use these accommodations on the average of once or twice a week. Mr. Gildersleve said that he had no personal knowledge of any misconduct on the part of Mr. Rosellini and that on many occasions, Mrs. Rosellini would stay with him at the hotel.

Mr. Gildersleve said that any hesitation he would have with regard to recommending Mr. Rosellini for a position of trust and confidence would stem entirely from adverse comments which he had read in Seattle, Washington, newspapers which caused him to have some doubts about the former governor.

Albert D. Rosellini

[redacted] Chemical Bank  
New York Trust Company, New York City, advised he is not personally acquainted with Mr. Rosellini. He stated, however, the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company for 24 years prior to 1959 was the fiscal agent for the State of Washington. The bank, he stated, administered to the fiscal needs of the State of Washington receiving that state's monies and charging no fee. He added that although the above bank "made money" in connection with this contractual agreement with the State of Washington, it was nevertheless a prestige type of business deal for the bank.

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Mr. [redacted] related that in approximately April, 1959, an individual by the name of [redacted] a Washington state official, appeared at the above bank and discussed with him, Mr. [redacted], the expiration of the contract of the State of Washington with the bank, it being noted that the contract expired in June, 1959. He said Mr. [redacted] had authority from the State of Washington to negotiate a new contract. He stated he and Mr. [redacted] discussed the fact that the bank had been the fiscal agent for the State of Washington for 24 years, and during this discussion, Mr. [redacted] posed the question to him, Mr. [redacted], "Does your bank ever make political contributions?" to which Mr. [redacted] stated he replied "No." He said this point in the discussion was not pursued any further by Mr. [redacted] or himself.

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Mr. [redacted] stated that the contract between the State of Washington and Chemical Bank New York Trust Company was not renewed, and the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City, became the fiscal agent for the State of Washington. He said he subsequently read an article in a Seattle newspaper which pointed out that the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company had been the fiscal agent for the State of Washington for many years; however, the contract at that bank had been terminated, and the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City, was assigned a contract as it was felt that bank being a larger bank would do a better job.

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[redacted] Chemical Bank  
New York Trust Company, New York City, advised that for the past 16 years he has been the West Coast representative in financial matters for the above bank. He stated he is personally acquainted with Mr. Rosellini as well as many other government officials and individuals on the West Coast.

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Albert D. Rosellini

Mr. [ ] stated that in 1950 the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company lost its contractual agreement as the fiscal agent for the State of Washington. Subsequently, the contract was awarded to the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City.

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Mr. [ ] stated that in the Spring of 1950, he and one [ ] an official of the State of Washington, discussed the renewal of the contract between the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company and the State of Washington. During the discussion, Mr. [ ] asked the question, "Did you ever make a contribution to the governor's campaign fund?" to which Mr. [ ] stated he answered in the negative. This question, during the conversation, was repeated on one or two occasions. Mr. [ ] stated he replied negatively each time. He stated that on one occasion he, Mr. [ ] asked Mr. [ ] "Do you think we should?" to which he never received a reply from Mr. [ ]

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Mr. [ ] related that the rumored money contribution to Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund" while he was governor of the State of Washington, is widely known among leaders in banking circles in the State of Washington. He also mentioned that no actual money amounts for Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund" were mentioned in his talk with Mr. [ ]

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Mr. [ ] stated that the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company never had the policy to make political contribution and he reiterated that fact to Mr. [ ] He said the question posed by Mr. [ ] was of a general nature and only left a strong implication. Mr. [ ] related that in view of the foregoing, he questions the integrity, honesty and trustworthiness of Mr. Rosellini, and as a result thereof, he could not recommend Mr. Rosellini for a position of trust and responsibility with the United States Government.

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An individual,\* a corporation executive and attorney, who has requested anonymity, advised that he is neither a friend nor an admirer of Mr. Rosellini. He stated his contact with Mr. Rosellini consisted of attending official functions where Mr. Rosellini was present during the latter's terms of office as governor of the State of Washington. He said he does not admire Mr. Rosellini because he considers him a political opportunist.

[ ]

Mr. [ ]  
New York City,

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Albert D. Rosellini

This individual stated that during Mr. Rosellini's terms as governor of the State of Washington, he had heard allegations reflecting upon Mr. Rosellini's personal conduct. These allegations, he stated, were that Mr. Rosellini "ran around with women"; that there was graft and corruption in his handling of the Washington State Highway Construction Program, State Estate Appraisal System and the Washington State Liquor Board. He stated further that Mr. Rosellini made personal financial gains through his official position. He added that these allegations were hearsay as far as he is concerned, and he has no personal knowledge that this was actually the case.

This individual stated he does have knowledge that during one of Mr. Rosellini's political campaigns, pressure was exerted by one of Mr. Rosellini's "lieutenants" upon the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company to make a \$10,000 campaign contribution or else the banking institution would lose the Washington state account as fiscal agent. He stated he understands the contribution was not made, and the bank lost the account.

This individual continued by stating that he himself would not hire Mr. Rosellini and certainly would not recommend Mr. Rosellini for a position where the security of the nation might be involved, not because he has reason to question Mr. Rosellini's loyalty but because he does question Mr. Rosellini's integrity. He stated he might recommend Mr. Rosellini if he knew the specific position involved, and if that position was a minor one, but generally speaking, he would not recommend him for a Federal appointment.

Another individual\*, who has requested anonymity, a former official of the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, advised he recalled that in the late 1950's when Mr. Rosellini was governor of the State of Washington, an individual by the name of [redacted] contacted the above bank, advised the bank officials he was representing the State of Washington and desired to discuss the renewal of a contract between the bank and the State of Washington. He stated he understands Mr. [redacted] inquired as to whether or not the bank had made political contributions to Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund." Mr. [redacted] was advised that the bank made no such contributions. He noted that thereafter the financial transactions of the State of Washington were transferred to another New York City bank. This individual pointed out that the question regarding the contribution from the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company was raised by Mr. [redacted] who could have conceivably done so "on his own" without Mr. Rosellini's authority.

Albert D. Rosellini

An individual\* who has requested anonymity and who held a responsible position in the Government of the State of Washington during a considerable portion of Mr. Rosellini's tenure as Governor of the State of Washington, when interviewed in Seattle, Washington, stated he would not recommend Mr. Rosellini for any type of position with the Federal Government. He said he has no reason to question Mr. Rosellini's loyalty to this country; however, Mr. Rosellini's moral character, honesty and associates are such in his opinion as to disqualify Mr. Rosellini for any responsible position. He stated that Mr. Rosellini is a clever individual who is "underhanded and grafting," has no code of ethics, and his "long suit" is manipulating and doing things "on the side" that no one knows about except a limited few. He said those things which are known to one person are not known to others. Therefore, no one can possibly be aware of all the "crooked" things Mr. Rosellini has done.

This individual continued by stating that those persons who do know about some phases of Mr. Rosellini's machinations are not inclined to make them public because these individuals are like Mr. Rosellini and they themselves would be hurt by the disclosures or because they have the same type of "code" as Mr. Rosellini. He stated some of Mr. Rosellini's personal and business associates are "of the lowest type" of the racketeering element, "political hacks" and "shady characters." He said this was also true of the type of client Mr. Rosellini served while he was a practicing attorney in Seattle, Washington. Further, it is also true of the type whose interest Mr. Rosellini served while a Washington State Senator and as Governor of the State of Washington. He added he does not know of any reputable person whose interest Mr. Rosellini served either in his law practice or in state government.

This individual continued by stating that in his opinion Mr. Rosellini will always be the same, and he will never change. He said "it would be impossible for him to lift himself to a higher level." He stated, further, in his opinion Mr. Rosellini would be "worse" in a Federal position because in that position, his "opportunities for conniving and grafting" would be better. He stated it is his understanding Mr. Rosellini has made three trips to Washington, D. C., in effort to obtain a Presidential appointment. He said that he believes that the current administration in Washington, D. C., might be embarrassed "if some day some of the things that Rosellini has done would come out."

Albert D. Rosellini

This individual stated that the state (Washington) liquor monopoly was one of the larger sources of funds for Mr. Rosellini. He said that during Mr. Rosellini's tenure as Governor, a more or less flat fee, in cash, had to be paid by applicants for liquor licenses. Mr. Rosellini, himself, he stated, never collected this fee but always used an intermediary. He stated that it was made known to the applicant for the liquor license that a license would not be issued to that applicant unless he made a substantial contribution to Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund." The applicant, he stated, upon making the cash payment, received the license.

This individual stated that the State of Washington would not buy a manufacturer's line of liquor or wine unless the manufacturer had a sales representative for that line in the State of Washington. He stated the State of Washington would approve a representative for the particular line of liquor, and the representative would be paid by the manufacturer a certain commission for each case of liquor that was sold to the State of Washington. In this arrangement, he said, the representative had an agreement with Mr. Rosellini or a go-between that a certain portion of the money received by the representative would be channeled to Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund." He stated that an individual by the name of [ ] a sales representative in the State of Washington for the Jim B. Beam Distilling Company, received about \$80,000 per year from the manufacturer, and a portion of this money "went back" to Mr. Rosellini. He said he does not know what percentage of the money "went back" to Mr. Rosellini and that this percentage would be known only to Mr. Rosellini, the sales representative and whatever go-between was utilized.

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Another large source of funds for Mr. Rosellini, this individual stated, was the estate appraisal system whereby individuals appointed to make estate appraisals for the State of Washington were paid a one per cent appraisal fee. This fee, he stated, is not illegal because it is so provided in the law. He stated, however, that in actuality, one would not get an appraisal appointment unless that individual made an agreement to return a certain portion of the appraisal fee to the Rosellini Administration. He stated he did not know the amount of such appraisal fees but added that millions of dollars worth of estates are appraised annually and the "kick back" must have been a substantial sum.

*See*

Albert D. Rosellini

This individual further related that another source of funds for Mr. Rosellini was from the "heads" of the departments (of the State of Washington) that he had appointed as well as from other appointments he had made. He said each individual was required to contribute one month's salary each year, in cash, to Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund." He said some of the appointees rebelled at this tactic; however, the greater majority "kicked in." He stated one of Mr. Rosellini's "cronies" was [redacted] who was the main collector of this cash." He related that [redacted] also a sales representative for a scotch whiskey, was the main "pay-off" man for Mr. Rosellini and "would know the whole show" if inclined to talk. He said [redacted] also made the arrangements for banks to make their "contributions" in order that these banks could get a charter in the State of Washington. b6 b7C

This individual continued by stating that [redacted] also made "the financial arrangements" with every conceivable type of business in the State of Washington and with firms which desired to sell anything to the State of Washington. He stated that since the Washington State Purchasing Commission bought millions of dollars worth of items and services each year, this was a lucrative source of funds. He stated that whenever one desired to do business with the State of Washington, [redacted] or some other individual would be sent to "ask for dough" before the State of Washington would make any purchases from the firm involved. He said he does not know the percentage of the total sales "kicked back" by manufacturers, but the amounts must have been considerable. b6 b7C

This individual further related that another large source of revenue for Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund" came from any type of building constructions for the State of Washington, such as highways, buildings, facilities in State universities, liquor stores, etc. He said that the "contact man" in these instances was usually an individual by the name of [redacted] who was the Washington State Architect. He said in many instances the contractors would "make up" the money they had to "kick in" by substituting materials inferior to those specified. He said the \$18,000,000 prison facilities at Shelton, Washington, must have been a particularly productive source of funds because the completed cost was millions of dollars over the estimated cost. b6 b7C

Albert D. Rosellini

This individual stated that another source of money for Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund" was the granting of loan company and bank charters. He said that in his opinion a person could not get a small loan company charter without paying into Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund." He further stated he believes it was probably true in most cases where bank charters were obtained. He stated he believes the above to be the case of the Northwest Bank in Seattle, Washington, where an individual by the name of [ ] who operates a "towing outfit" and [ ] a friend of Mr. Rosellini's, are two of the founders of the bank. This individual stated he understands that Mr. [ ] has reportedly made \$100 a month contributions to Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund." He stated further that Mr. Rosellini's stocks in banks as well as in loan companies are usually held by a third person and are, therefore, not in Mr. Rosellini's name. He said he recalls one instance where a Tacoma, Washington, florist, who was holding \$3,000 worth of stock in a bank, made the statement, "What does Rosellini want me to do with it?" He said he believes the stock in question pertained to one of the new branch banks at Lake City, Seattle, Washington. This individual stated further that he does not believe the allegation that the State of Washington changed its fiscal agent in New York City from the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company to the Chase Manhattan Bank because the former bank did not make a political contribution to Mr. Rosellini. He said he has some knowledge of this matter, and he knows the State of Washington had requested the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company to furnish financial advice and that bank did not propose to so furnish the advice; however, the Chase Manhattan Bank did furnish the requested financial advice. b6 b7C

This individual further related that he had heard that Mr. Rosellini has money in banks in Switzerland. He said he has no personal information concerning this, and he has doubts as to whether anyone outside Mr. Rosellini's immediate family does. He said he does know that Mr. Rosellini's relatives visit Switzerland, and one of his sisters has a villa on the Swiss-Italian border. He said he understands this sister is Mr. Rosellini's unofficial financial secretary, and she handles all of his "untouchable dough." He said it is his opinion and the opinion of many others that the "great bulk of Mr. Rosellini's political contributions and pay-offs" were channeled into Mr. Rosellini's private coffers and are "stashed away" somewhere, whether it be in foreign banks or in stocks held in banks in this country for Mr. Rosellini in the name of other individuals.



Albert D. Rosellini

This individual stated he had seen a blonde girl, who worked for Mr. Rosellini in Seattle, Washington, and Olympia, Washington, and whom Mr. Rosellini had "installed" in a suite in the Olympic Hotel, but he could not recall this individual's name. He said he believes Mr. Rosellini was quite foolish in not being more discreet with that individual, but Mr. Rosellini apparently did not attempt "to hide" his association with her or his visits to her room. He said it is his understanding that the Catholic church in Seattle, Washington, discussed this matter with Mr. Rosellini and "put a stop to it."

This individual stated in conclusion that he would not recommend Mr. Rosellini for any position of trust.

Ernest Gallo, President, E. and J. Gallo Winery, Modesto, California, when interviewed in Rochester, Minnesota, stated as follows:

All wines and liquors in the State of Washington are sold through the Washington State Liquor Board. It is necessary and customary for the various distillers to have someone represent them before the above Board to obtain orders for the distiller's products. He said that approximately four years ago, the E. and J. Gallo Winery employed an individual by the name of [redacted] of Seattle, Washington, as its representative before the Washington State Liquor Board. He said under the terms of his employment contract, Mr. [redacted] was to receive as his complete compensation from the E. and J. Gallo Winery approximately 50 cents per case sold to the above Board. He said Mr. [redacted] made the initial contact with his firm, and he was hired as it was believed he could properly promote the firm's products. He stated the amount of sales by Mr. [redacted] was not to the firm's expectations, and when his contract expired in December, 1964, it was not renewed. The E. and J. Gallo Winery does not presently have a Washington state representative.

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Mr. Gallo stated it is his understanding that the members of the Washington State Liquor Board are appointed to staggered terms which overlap the terms of several governors. He said for this reason he believes that no single governor would have control over the Board's acts. He said he has never met Mr. Rosellini, and he is not acquainted with his family members. Mr. Gallo stated further that he has never heard any allegations that any so called "pay-offs" were necessary to anyone on behalf of Mr. Rosellini.

Albert D. Rosellini

Another individual\*, who has requested anonymity and who holds a responsible position in the liquor industry, when interviewed in New York City, advised he has known Mr. and Mrs. Rosellini since approximately 1940. He said his association with Mr. Rosellini has been on a personal and business basis. Nothing of an unfavorable nature, he stated, has been brought to his attention concerning the general reputation, moral character, loyalty, integrity or associates of Mr. and Mrs. Rosellini.

He stated he knows of no undue influence on the part of Mr. Rosellini with the Washington State Liquor Board. He said he is aware, however, that Mr. Rosellini and Donald G. Abel, one of the three members of the Washington State Liquor Board, had a "falling out" because Mr. Rosellini desired tighter control of the Washington State Liquor Board when he was governor. This individual stated that he has had many dealings with the Washington State Liquor Board, and no information of an adverse nature came to his attention concerning Mr. Rosellini or the Board itself.

This individual stated that Mr. Rosellini was a criminal attorney before he became Governor of the State of Washington, and he made the struggle from the "bottom to the top." He said he did not consider Mr. Rosellini an outstanding governor, and many people in the State of Washington had the same feeling. This individual stated in conclusion that he would not recommend Mr. Rosellini for a cabinet-level-type position as he does not feel Mr. Rosellini has the proper background for such a position. He stated he would recommend Mr. Rosellini for a lesser position in the Government.

[redacted] Northwest Division Manager of James B. Beam Distilling Company, was interviewed in Seattle, Washington. He advised he has been acquainted with Mr. Rosellini for approximately 25 years. For several years they resided in the same district in Seattle, Washington. Mr. [redacted] stated he has been active in Democratic Party affairs for several years, and he was the coordinator of Mr. Rosellini's gubernatorial campaigns in 1952, 1956 and 1960. He said that in January, 1957,

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Albert D. Rosellini

Mr. Rosellini appointed him Director of Personnel for the State of Washington at Olympia, Washington. In July, 1957, he was offered and accepted a position with the James B. Bean Distilling Company which necessitated his resignation from his State of Washington position. He stated he obtained his position with the James B. Bean Distilling Company through the recommendation of a friend in Montana, and his appointment to that position had nothing to do with any political reward for services he rendered to Mr. Rosellini.

Mr. [ ] advised that he sells liquor to the State of Washington State Liquor Board. He said there has been no irregularities in connection with this business. He indicated, however, it is the practice of all large distilling companies to furnish two sample cases of liquor per month to their distributor to be used at the distributor's discretion in maintaining good public relations. He said the sample cases of liquor are disseminated to the State of Washington for the official State of Washington entertainment and it has not been subject to any dishonest use.

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Mr. [ ] stated in his opinion Mr. Rosellini is "100 per cent loyal to the United States" and added that Mr. Rosellini was a tremendously capable executive when Governor of the State of Washington. He added, "I feel Rosellini was one of the greatest governors Washington has ever had, and he performed many important things for the state." He said although he is not a close social friend of Mr. Rosellini, he has never seen Mr. Rosellini "out of line." He stated he recalls on one occasion at a social dance he observed Mr. Rosellini dancing quite close to a girl, name unrecalled, and "squeezing her." He stated after the dance he spoke to Mr. Rosellini regarding the above whereupon Mr. Rosellini laughed and replied, [ ] "you've got to relax." Mr. [ ] said he merely cited the above instance to portray Mr. Rosellini's informal and relaxed behavior on occasion. He stated, however, to the best of his knowledge Mr. Rosellini has never been guilty of any immoral conduct.

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Mr. [ ] stated that he is aware of the many allegations concerning Mr. Rosellini, including those pertaining to "pay-offs" for liquor licenses and other licenses. However, he has absolutely no knowledge which would in any way indicate

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Albert D. Rosellini

that any of those allegations are true, and in the absence of such knowledge, he feels he can conscientiously recommend Mr. Rosellini. He stated he is acquainted with Mrs. Rosellini and the Rosellini children, and he furnished favorable comments concerning them.

[redacted] and Associates, Seattle, Washington, advised he has been acquainted with Mr. Rosellini since about 1939. He mentioned he served as a representative in the Washington State Legislature. During this period he also represented banking interests at Olympia, Washington. As a result of his employment as indicated above, he has had many contacts with Mr. Rosellini, and they have enjoyed an excellent relationship. Mr. [redacted] stated that in the 1950's he represented a group which was attempting to form a bank at Anacortes, Washington. This group first unsuccessfully attempted to obtain a charter for a bank while Arthur B. Langlie was Governor of the State of Washington. Later, when Mr. Rosellini became Governor, the group again unsuccessfully attempted to obtain a charter for a bank. He stated he ascertained that the reason why the group was unable to obtain a charter was that the Washington State Banking Commission felt that the group was not capable of operating a bank. Later, while Mr. Rosellini was Governor of the State of Washington, the group was successful in obtaining a charter for a bank. He stated that there had definitely not been any payments of any kind made to anyone in the Governor's office or to Mr. Rosellini in connection with obtaining the charter for the bank. He stated, however, contributions had been made in a normal manner to Mr. Rosellini's "campaign fund." Mr. [redacted] also advised that he represented and assisted a group, including one [redacted] at Tonasket, Washington, in obtaining a license for a cocktail bar. He said he has also assisted an individual at Monroe, Washington, whose name he cannot now recall. Mr. [redacted] said that no payments or gratuities of any kind were made to any state official in connection with obtaining the liquor licenses for the above bars. He stated, however, contributions had been made to Mr. Rosellini in connection with his gubernatorial campaign.

Mr. [redacted] stated that he feels that he can, without qualification, recommend Mr. Rosellini highly for a position with the Federal Government. He stated that during the years

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that he has known Mr. Rosellini, he has found him to be a man who once having given a promise will live up to it. He said he also feels that Mr. Rosellini, while Governor of the State of Washington, appointed well-qualified individuals to fill appointed positions. He noted that Mr. Rosellini is an individual who can deny the request made by an individual and still have that person "like him."

Mr. [ ] stated that after he had terminated his employment with the Boeing Company, he was appointed an appraiser for the State of Washington by Mr. Rosellini in which position he served for several years. He said in view of his close association with Mr. Rosellini, he feels Mr. Rosellini would do a good job in any position to which he is appointed.

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Bruno C. Solari, President, United Vintners, Incorporated (parent corporation of Italian Swiss Colony Wine Company), interviewed in San Francisco, California, advised he has been acquainted with Mr. Rosellini for many years. He mentioned he was also acquainted with Mr. Rosellini's father prior to his demise. He stated that he is also acquainted with the other members of Mr. Rosellini's family. Mr. Solari mentioned that he is also well acquainted with [ ] a broker for Spiritous Liquors in the State of Washington. He said that Mr. [ ] represented the Italian Swiss Colony Wine Company for approximately two years, his employment terminating with the defeat of Mr. Rosellini in 1964. Mr. Solari explained that in the so-called "monopoly" states as in Washington, it is customary to change brokers when an administration is defeated or when one political party succeeds another. He said this is taken as a matter of course inasmuch as a broker depends for his business upon his affiliations in the State Capitol as these brokers are not permitted to call upon the distributors or sellers of wines or liquors in the states. He stated, however, that this is not necessarily always the case as some brokers have represented liquor firms for many administrations. He stated that these brokers are usually appointed on the basis of their knowledge and friendships within the state and that he has never been pressured or imposed upon to appoint a particular broker.

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Mr. Solari concluded by stating that he is unaware of any dishonest or immoral dealings on the part of Mr. Rosellini and stated that based upon his knowledge of Mr. Rosellini and

Albert D. Rosellini

his family, he did not believe he would engage in any such practices. He added that he believes Mr. Rosellini is far too intelligent to do such things. He said he would not hesitate to recommend Mr. Rosellini for a position of trust, adding that there is no question regarding Mr. Rosellini's loyalty to the United States.

William A. Bugge, Project Director for the firm of Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Tudor and Eechtel, San Francisco, California, advised he served as Director of Highways for the State of Washington from 1949 until 1963 when he voluntarily resigned to accept his present position. He said for approximately seven and one-half years while he was employed as Director of Highways, Mr. Rosellini was Governor of the State of Washington. He said he has known Mr. Rosellini for approximately fourteen years, and he has heard numerous allegations concerning Mr. Rosellini but has never seen or received any proof that these allegations were true. In that regard, he stated that at no time to his knowledge during his service with the State of Washington did Mr. Rosellini ever use his influence to award a highway contract to any company. He stated he does not know of any "kick backs" or "pay-offs" made on the part of any contractors to Mr. Rosellini. Mr. Bugge said if he had any knowledge regarding such, he would have immediately resigned his position as Director of Highways. He added that the only request made of him by Mr. Rosellini was to obtain a job for Mr. Rosellini's son during one summer.

Mr. Bugge stated that Mr. Rosellini, when he was first elected to public office, made a few bad appointments to individuals who were not qualified for the positions, but in time Mr. Rosellini remedied this situation. He stated it is his belief that Mr. Rosellini's Italian ancestry was part of the basis for the allegations, and during some of Mr. Rosellini's campaigns for the Governorship of the State of Washington, these allegations were brought out. He said the allegations primarily involved the State Estate Appraisal System, the operation of the Washington State Liquor Board, pay-offs by distillers who wished to sell their products in the State of Washington and the raising of funds for Mr. Rosellini's campaigns.

Albert D. Rosellini

Mr. Bugge advised that in his opinion Mr. Rosellini is a person of good character, and his loyalty to the United States is above question. He said he would recommend Mr. Rosellini for a position with the United States Government inasmuch as he believes Mr. Rosellini is an excellent executive and administrator. He said on one or two occasions he may have felt some of the tactics used by Mr. Rosellini to raise funds for his campaign may have been a little ruthless, and this would be based on the fact that there was possibly some pressure put on suppliers to purchase tickets for \$100-a-plate dinners. He stated he has no concrete facts concerning the above, adding it was strictly an allegation. He concluded by stating he feels Mr. Rosellini would make an excellent Government employee.

Dewey F. Whittaker, currently employed as an appraiser by the Northwest Real Estate Appraisal Company, Incorporated, Seattle, Washington, advised he had been in the construction business for approximately 40 years prior to September, 1963, when he became seriously injured as a result of a fall. He stated he has had no direct dealings with Mr. Rosellini at any time; however, he is casually acquainted with Mr. Rosellini, having met him at various meetings and social functions. He stated that during the period he was in the construction business, he built highways, buildings and airports, in addition to general construction work. He has had construction contracts with the State of Washington but has not had any large contracts with that state for several years.

Mr. Whittaker stated he has heard that the [redacted] Brothers had collected funds for Mr. Rosellini in connection with the awarding of licenses for cocktail lounges. He stated his information is purely hearsay, and he cannot recall the sources of his information. Mr. Whittaker said he has never personally made any contributions to anyone in a political office in return for seeking contracts with the State of Washington. He said he believes other contractors have done so; however, he could furnish no specific information in this regard. Mr. Whittaker continued by stating that as a citizen he is interested in having honest government. He said while he has nothing against Mr. Rosellini personally, he has noted that Mr. Rosellini is reportedly wealthy, and he does not believe that a man can become wealthy when his employment is with a state government. He added he does not know the source of Mr. Rosellini's wealth.

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Albert D. Rosellini

Dewey F. Whittaker, who is employed by a real estate appraisal firm in Seattle, Washington, advised that he engaged in the construction business for approximately forty years until September, 1963. He stated he has constructed airports, buildings and highways and has had contracts with the State of Washington. He said he has never had any direct dealings with Mr. Rosellini at any time and that he considers Mr. Rosellini to be a casual acquaintance. He said he has never made any contribution to any individual holding a political office in return for receiving contracts from the State of Washington. He said he believes other contractors have done so but he cannot furnish any information in this connection.

Mr. Whittaker stated he has heard that the [ ] brothers have collected funds for Mr. Rosellini in connection with the granting of licenses to cocktail lounges. He pointed out that this is purely hearsay information, the sources of which he cannot recall. Mr. Whittaker stated that he is interested in honest government. He stated he knows nothing unfavorable concerning Mr. Rosellini, but pointed out that Mr. Rosellini reportedly is wealthy and he does not believe that a man who is employed in state government can become wealthy.

[ ] attorney, Seattle, Washington, advised he has never met Mr. Rosellini and has avoided meeting him. He stated he is representing [ ] in a suit in tax court. He said Mr. [ ] the Beam Distilleries in the State of Washington and sells liquor to the State Liquor Board.

Mr. [ ] said the Internal Revenue Service has disallowed certain expenses incurred by Mr. [ ]. These expenses consisted of donations of liquor by Mr. [ ] to civic clubs and similar organizations. He said the laws of the State of Washington prohibit a representative such as Mr. [ ] from making such donations; however, this has been a common practice in the State of Washington for a number of years. Mr. [ ] said a representative of a liquor firm had been allowed to donate two cases of liquor per month and in some instances they had been allowed to purchase liquor from stores operated by the state to be used for additional gifts.



Albert D. Rosellini

Mr. [ ] said he has filed a suit in the United States Tax Court in Mr. [ ]'s behalf contending that Mr. [ ]'s expenses should be allowed because such expenses are considered proper business expenses in other states. He said a hearing in the case was scheduled for March 22, 1965, and in an effort to prove that the aforementioned practice has been followed, he subpoenaed former Governor Rosellini as well as other state officials.

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Mr. [ ] advised that on March 19, 1965, he was contacted by Gordon Sponsburgh, Chairman of the Washington State Liquor Board, who stated "I wouldn't tell [ ] but if [ ] tries this case, he will lose his job." Mr. [ ] said it was apparent this meant that Mr. [ ] would lose [ ] of the Beam Distilleries. He said that one or two days before the aforementioned hearing Mr. [ ] told him "They won't let me try the case." Mr. [ ] said he has not been able to proceed with the matter. He also stated it was not clear to him exactly who Mr. [ ] was referring to by "they." Mr. [ ] said "they" could be either representatives of the State Liquor Board who had exerted pressure on Mr. [ ] or perhaps Beam Distilleries or possibly both the State Liquor Board and Beam Distilleries. Mr. [ ] advised it is apparent to him that officials of the State of Washington do not desire to have the matter brought up in court. Mr. [ ] said he does not know the nature of Mr. [ ]'s relationship with Mr. Rosellini but he knows Mr. [ ] is apparently very well acquainted with Mr. Rosellini and might have worked for him.

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Mr. [ ] said that on one occasion he heard Don Abel, a State Liquor Board official, say "Rosellini has the morals of an alley cat." Mr. [ ] stated that he feels if Mr. Rosellini is appointed to a position of trust in the United States Government, such appointment would be a tragedy.

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Albert D. Rosellini

Goodwin Chase, Chairman of the Board of Directors and President, National Bank of Washington, Tacoma, Washington, advised that around 1957 a group of businessmen were interested in forming a new bank to operate in Seattle, Washington. As spokesman for that group he (Mr. Chase) consulted with Mr. Rosellini, who was then Governor, as to the possibility of obtaining a state charter for the proposed new bank. At that time Mr. Rosellini told him there was no reason why the charter could not be granted, but as a favor asked that the group retain his former law partners, [redacted]

[redacted] to handle the necessary legal work in organizing the bank. Mr. Chase stated that he agreed with Mr. Rosellini's request, but specifically told Mr. Rosellini he would pay legal fees only and nothing more. He was specific in that remark to Mr. Rosellini because he had heard rumors indicating it was common practice for the Rosellini Administration to demand a special fee under the guise of a campaign contribution in order to do business with the state. He stated that he then went to work raising the necessary money and organizing the proposed new bank.

Mr. Chase said that one day he received a call from Mr. [redacted] who told him that Mr. Rosellini wanted to see him in his office in Olympia, Washington. He accordingly met with Mr. Rosellini, [redacted] in the Governor's office, at which time Mr. [redacted] said the charter was ready and the legal fee was \$5,000. In addition, he said there would be a fee of \$25,000. Mr. Chase stated he "exploded" at Mr. [redacted] demanding to know the purpose of the \$25,000 additional fee. Mr. [redacted] answered him by merely stating that the fee was necessary to get the charter. He advised that Mr. Rosellini heard all of the discussion and when Mr. Chase reminded him that the original agreement was that there would be no "special fee," Mr. Rosellini told him it was up to Mr. [redacted]. Mr. Chase advised he told Mr. Rosellini he would never pay a bribe and he then walked out of the office.

Mr. Chase stated he immediately called a meeting of the Board of Directors of the proposed bank, at which time he informed them of Mr. Rosellini's attempt to "shake me down" for \$25,000. The matter was discussed and the Board of Directors decided to "sit on" the matter to see what would happen. He said he later learned that Mr. Rosellini had caused an investigation

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to be conducted of him (Mr. Chase) for the purpose of proving that he was an unsuitable character not worthy of being granted a banking charter. Mr. Chase advised that he obtained a copy of the investigative report and found it to be full of lies, quoting people, some of whom he knew and some of whom he did not know. He then requested his attorney to reinterview all of those people and he obtained affidavits from each of them repudiating statements allegedly made by them in the report. On that basis he brought a legal suit against the State of Washington to show cause why he should not be granted a bank charter. The suit was filed in Thurston County and after a preliminary hearing was continued. He said it was later decided by the Board of Directors of the proposed new bank that the suit should be dropped in view of the anticipated expenses of the suit and also since he (Mr. Chase) had been offered the position he now holds with the National Bank of Washington.

Mr. Chase advised he has had no personal contact with Mr. Rosellini since the above-described incident and, although a Democrat by party affiliation, he has made known his distrust of Mr. Rosellini. He said that shortly prior to the 1960 elections Don G. Abel came to him as an emissary from Mr. Rosellini, indicating Mr. Rosellini wanted Mr. Chase's support in the forthcoming election. Mr. Chase advised he told Mr. Abel he would not support Mr. Rosellini because "Rosellini is crooked." He stated that sometime later Mr. Abel came back and apologized for having solicited support for Mr. Rosellini. He said that Mr. Abel used profanity in discussing Mr. Rosellini at that time and further indicated that he also thought Mr. Rosellini was dishonest. Mr. Chase advised that he has no personal knowledge of any other dealings involving Mr. Rosellini, but has heard stories to the effect that excessive fees were charged contractors and others doing business with the State of Washington, which fees were commonly referred to as campaign contributions. He said that in most instances Mr. Rosellini had the final word in awarding a contract or approving a "deal."

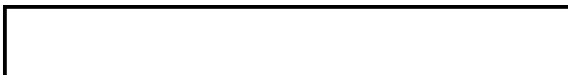
Mr. Chase further stated that Mr. Rosellini went abroad about four years ago to visit Rome, Italy, and he heard that Mr. Rosellini left his official party "on his own" and took a side trip to Switzerland where he visited several banks. He

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said he could not possibly recommend Mr. Rosellini for a position of trust with the United States Government. He added, in his opinion, that while Governor of Washington, Mr. Rosellini was possessed with the idea that he "had to make it while he could," meaning financial gain. He said, on the other hand, he considers Mr. Rosellini to be potentially a good administrator and he has no question concerning his loyalty to the United States.

C. Montgomery Johnson, Chairman, Washington State Republican Committee, Vashon, Washington, advised that probably no political personage in the history of the State of Washington has been made the subject of more rumors characterizing him as of poor personal and political reputation than Mr. Rosellini. He stated that in his opinion Mr. Rosellini has been involved in shady dealings, particularly related to the liquor industry, to a degree without precedence in the history of the state, or he is the most unjustly maligned man in the history of the state. He said that "truth may lie between the extremes." He added that during late 1963 and early 1964 there was talk that Mr. Rosellini was so vulnerable to income tax prosecution to such an extent it would have meant his political extinction. He advised that the talk died down and the substance of the talk never was revealed. He stated that with respect to morals and extramarital affairs he had heard that Mr. Rosellini, in 1964, had an apartment in Seattle where he kept a girl friend. He advised that when Mr. Rosellini was in Seattle he stayed at the Olympia Hotel, but because it was too risky to have his girl friend come to the hotel he would go to her apartment.

An individual\* who requested anonymity and who resides in Olympia, Washington, advised that when Mr. Rosellini was Governor of the State of Washington this individual required a "Class II" liquor license for use in connection with his restaurant business. It was necessary to obtain an advanced commitment indicating he would get the license prior to opening his restaurant. He said that he contacted an attorney known to be well acquainted with the members of the Rosellini Administration and, through that attorney, contact was made with Mr. Rosellini on two occasions as well as contacts with employees of the State Liquor Board. He paid \$3,000 in cash to the attorney and, in return, thirty tickets to a \$100 per plate fund-raising dinner for Mr. Rosellini were received. Another \$2,000 worth of similar



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tickets for a different dinner was delivered to this individual with the understanding he would pay for these and would thereby have made a \$5,000 payment for obtaining the advanced commitment for the liquor license. He paid \$500 for the second group of tickets and another \$1,500, which was due, has not been paid and has not been asked for, presumably because Mr. Rosellini is no longer in office. This source advised that the \$3,000 payment was made in cash to the attorney and the \$500 payment was paid by check at a later date to an employee of the State Liquor Board. This source had in his possession a number of unused \$100 per plate tickets to a fund-raising dinner for Mr. Rosellini. He advised that he has additional details concerning the transaction described by him, but does not wish to divulge them as he is convinced he would lose his business should those facts become publicly known.

[redacted] Sherwood and Roberts, Incorporated, Walla Walla, Washington, advised that when Mr. Rosellini was Governor of the State of Washington he frequently visited Spokane, Washington, and while there was frequently entertained by [redacted] who was reputed to have been a pinball machine operator. Mr. [redacted] advised that among persons involved in the small loan business it was stated that Mr. [redacted] could obtain a small loan license from the State of Washington when others could not. He said that Mr. [redacted] approached [redacted] who was then Manager of the Spokane, Washington, Branch of Sherwood and Roberts, Incorporated, and offered to secure a small loan license for his company. Later, Mr. [redacted] was advised that Mr. [redacted] told Mr. [redacted] that Mr. Rosellini was afraid of Mr. [redacted] and would not do business with him. Mr. [redacted] said that about two years ago he was present when one [redacted] an attorney in Seattle, Washington, who represented the tavern owners and pinball machine operators, indicated he could get a small loan license for \$10,000. Mr. [redacted] said that the money would be a legal fee but would have to be paid in cash as he would take no checks "on a deal like this." Mr. [redacted] stated that the amount was excessive for a legal fee and the payment of money in cash and the size of the fee indicated the transaction to be fraudulent and he did not desire to engage in such a transaction. Mr. [redacted] told him the company could not get a license any other way.

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Mr. [ ] stated he has no information that Mr. Rosellini was directly involved in the selling of licenses for small loan companies, but they were sold during his administration which he (Mr. [ ]) believed was highly unusual. Mr. [ ] further advised that [ ] of the Seattle Branch of Sherwood and Roberts, Incorporated, was approached by one [ ] who advised that for \$10,000 he could obtain a small loan license for the company. Later he wanted to borrow \$5,000 with the understanding that the loan would be canceled if he secured a small loan license for Sherwood and Roberts, Incorporated.

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[ ] Sherwood and Roberts, Incorporated, Seattle, Washington, advised that he has been acquainted casually with [ ] for many years. He stated that while Mr. Rosellini was Governor of the State of Washington Mr. [ ] told him that he (Mr. [ ]) had entree to the Governor's office and if his company wanted another small loan license, Mr. [ ] should make arrangements for Mr. [ ] of the company, to visit Mr. Rosellini in Olympia, Washington. Mr. [ ] indicated that he could arrange such a meeting. Mr. [ ] further stated that Mr. [ ] should bring a sum of money with him in a plain envelope when he visited Mr. Rosellini. He should tell Mr. Rosellini what an excellent job he was doing as Governor of the State of Washington and should make no reference to the envelope. When leaving he should leave the envelope on Mr. Rosellini's desk, after which he would receive a small loan license. Mr. [ ] stated he could not definitely recall the amount of money involved, but he believes it might have been \$1,000 in cash. Mr. [ ] informed Mr. [ ] that he could "forget it" as he was sure Mr. [ ] would not give any consideration to such a proposition.

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Mr. [ ] also recalled another incident when Mr. [ ] referred to himself as one of Mr. Rosellini's assistants and stated he could secure a charter for Sherwood and Roberts, Incorporated. Mr. [ ] was unable to recall whether the charter referred to by Mr. [ ] was a small loan charter or an industrial charter. He explained that an industrial charter allows a company to loan a considerably larger sum of money than does a small loan charter. Mr. [ ] indicated he would give the company his note to secure a loan of \$5,000 with the understanding that when he obtained the charter the

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remainder due on the note would be written off. He stated he would make regular payments on the loan until such time as the charter was granted. Mr. [ ] advised that he is not personally acquainted with Mr. Rosellini and does not feel he is qualified to comment concerning him.

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[ ] Sherwood and Roberts, Incorporated, Portland, Oregon, advised that he was [ ] of the Spokane, Washington, Branch of that company from 1958 to 1962. He said that during 1960 or 1961 he was "confidentially" approached by [ ] who advised him that he could obtain a small loan license granted by the State of Washington for the company in Spokane for a fee of \$10,000 to be paid in cash. He stated he understood that a portion of the money would go to the campaign fund of the Democratic Party; a portion to an unidentified law firm; and a portion to Mr. [ ] as a "kickback" or payment for work that he had performed for Mr. Rosellini who was then Governor of Washington. Mr. [ ] said that Mr. [ ] made several contacts with him in his office concerning that matter over a period of about 60 days. He stated that during those contacts Mr. [ ] told him that he had been in conference with Mr. Rosellini and that if the \$10,000 fee was paid Mr. Rosellini would see to it that the company received the license. Mr. [ ] also told him (Mr. [ ]) Mr. Rosellini had also stated that as long as he was Governor of Washington, Sherwood and Roberts, Incorporated, would never be issued a small loan license through the regular channels, for which an application was pending at that time. Mr. [ ] said that he advised Mr. [ ] of the company, of the matter and he refused to pay any such fee or have any part of such a transaction. Mr. [ ] stated that the company did not receive a small loan license through regular channels until the final days of Mr. Rosellini's term in office after his defeat in the 1964 elections. He advised that after Mr. Rosellini's defeat several small loan licenses were issued, of which Sherwood and Roberts, Incorporated, received one.

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[ ] Continental Mortgage Corporation, Spokane, Washington, advised he was associated with the A.B.C. Loan Company of Spokane, Washington, from 1956 to 1958. He stated that [ ] of Spokane, Washington, obtained a license for a loan company through his friendship with Mr. Rosellini, who was then Governor. He advised that he is

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positive that no money exchanged hands for the license, but Mr. [ ] obtained the license as he and Mr. Rosellini "are old family friends." He said that when the A.B.C. Loan Company was formed he and other individuals contributed \$10,000 each for 5,000 shares in the company. He stated that Mr. [ ] put in no money whatsoever, but received 5,000 shares for his loan license. He advised that later the company was sold to Sherwood and Roberts, Incorporated. Mr. [ ] stated he has never met Mr. Rosellini and has had no association with him whatsoever.

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[ ] Servisoft System, Incorporated, Spokane, Washington, advised that he has known Mr. Rosellini for a number of years and has worked for him in political campaigns since 1952. He stated that he contributed his services to Mr. Rosellini's campaigns without thought of reimbursement as he feels Mr. Rosellini is an outstanding individual of the best reputation whom he would recommend highly for any position. He said that about six months after Mr. Rosellini began his first term as Governor he decided he would obtain a small loan license and believes he mentioned it to Mr. Rosellini who told him to make application for the license, which he did. Shortly thereafter the territory he had in mind was "checked out" and it was determined that the location could support another loan company and, therefore, he received his license. Mr. [ ] advised he received 5,000 shares in the new loan company, the A.B.C. Loan Company, for his license, while others involved in the venture contributed cash for their shares in the company. He stated that he went through regular channels for his license and did not go through the Governor, although Mr. Rosellini is a close friend of his.

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William E. Schneider, Director, Department of General Administration, State of Washington, Olympia, Washington, advised he has known Mr. Rosellini for many years and there is no question in his mind as to the loyalty to the United States of Mr. Rosellini. He said he has never seen any proof of misconduct on the part of Mr. Rosellini with respect to his private or official life. He said Mr. Rosellini is a consummate politician who believes very strongly in the political organization and is "rough and tumble" in his manner of obtaining his political ends and thinks nothing of asking his appointees to buy \$100 banquet tickets to support his campaigns. He stated there were many rumors concerning shake-downs and pay-offs during Mr. Rosellini's administration, but he



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knows nothing definite concerning such rumors. Mr. Schneider advised that he knew nothing concrete concerning any irregularities involving the selling of bank charters, but, with regard to small loan licenses, he stated that in 1960 there were six such licenses issued; in 1961 there were ten; in 1962 there were 14; and in 1963 there were 13; but, in 1964, the last year of Mr. Rosellini's term in office, there were 45 such licenses issued. He pointed out that, of the 45, 37 were issued between the time of the November, 1964, elections when Mr. Rosellini was defeated and the changeover in administrations in January, 1965. He stated the number of small loan licenses and bank charters is supposed to be geared to the population and the needs of the economy. He said he heard that those licenses were sold, b u t he has never been able to develop any evidence that such was the case.

[redacted] attorney, Seattle, Washington, advised that he was Supervisor of Banking for the State of Washington from January, 1958, to January, 1965, having been appointed by Mr. Rosellini. He stated that Mr. Rosellini did not exercise any control over the authorization of bank charters issued by the Washington State Bank Commission, except in those instances where his control was designated by a statute of the state law. He said there was never any pressure or influence brought to bear upon him by Mr. Rosellini to either approve or deny an application for a small loan license. Mr. [redacted] stated that in his opinion Mr. Rosellini is an excellent administrator and he feels that he could recommend him for a position of responsibility. He said that while he was a state official and Mr. Rosellini was Governor there were no improper actions taken in any matter. b6 b7C

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An individual who requested anonymity and who is an employee of the State of Washington in Olympia, Washington, advised that to his knowledge there have been no "kickbacks" to the Rosellini Administration from wholesale liquor dealers selling to the state. He said it has been generally rumored that liquor representatives of distillers selling to the state have not been able to keep all they were paid by their firms and that they had to make some payment to keep their positions. He stated he has no proof, but he is inclined to believe the rumors. He could suggest no one who could substantiate the rumors.

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This source further advised that he would be one of the last persons to recommend Mr. Rosellini as a person of good morals or character, stating "I don't believe he has any morals." He said that one [redacted] is rumored to have been the girl friend of Mr. Rosellini for years. He stated that [redacted] worked in Mr. Rosellini's office in Olympia, Washington, when he first became Governor. b6 b7C

Ernest Minor, Olympia, Washington, advised that he was Secretary of the Washington State Finance Committee from 1935 until his retirement in 1960. He stated that shortly after Mr. Rosellini was elected Governor his first term, he called Mr. Minor in and advised him to change the bank which was acting as Fiscal Agent for the state. Mr. Minor objected to the change since the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, New York, New York, had been acting as the Fiscal Agent since 1935 and performing a very satisfactory service. Nevertheless, Mr. Rosellini insisted that the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, New York, become the new Fiscal Agent and since such a change was within the Governor's power, the change was made. He said he attempted to find out why the Governor was so adamant about the change, but never discovered the reason. He stated it was rumored that the Chase Manhattan Bank had paid money to Mr. Rosellini or his administration, but he was never able to verify that information. Mr. Minor also stated that shortly after his first election, Mr. Rosellini insisted on a change in the Approving Attorneys. He said that such attorneys are employed by the state on a fee basis to provide opinions regarding the issuance of bond issues by the state. He stated that Eastern financial houses will not accept a state bond issue for sale without the written opinion of the Approving Attorneys. Mr. Rosellini told Mr. Minor that he wanted the Seattle law firm of Houghton, Cluck, Coughlin and Henry to act as the new Approving Attorneys. Mr. Minor told him that the Seattle law firm of Preston, Thorgrimson, Horowitz, Starin and Ellis was the only firm acceptable to the Eastern financial houses since that firm had established itself by giving excellent service for many years. Mr. Rosellini insisted on the change and overrode Mr. Minor's objections. Mr. Minor contacted the Eastern financial houses which indicated that the change would not be satisfactory. As a result, both law firms were employed, although the opinions of the new law firm were refused by the Eastern financial houses. He stated that the only possible reason Mr. Rosellini could have for insisting upon such a change was to furnish the firm of Houghton,

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Cluck, Coughlin and Henry with a fee, as their services were superfluous. Mr. Minor said he had no other contact with Mr. Rosellini but, based on the foregoing, he could hardly recommend him for a position of trust.

[redacted] Washington State Finance Committee, Olympia, Washington, advised he assumed his present position upon the retirement of Ernest Minor in 1960 and took the position with the understanding with Mr. Rosellini, then Governor, that he would receive no pressure from the Governor's office or any other state politician. He said, as a result, he has never received any such pressure and is unaware of any misdoings brought about by outside political pressure on his office. He stated that the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York City, is the Fiscal Agent for the State of Washington and the law firms of Houghton, Cluck, Coughlin and Henry and Preston, Thorgrimson, Horowitz, Starin and Ellis are Approving Attorneys for state bond issues. Mr. [redacted] stated he knows nothing concerning Mr. Rosellini's private life and knows of nothing in Mr. Rosellini's background which would preclude him from holding public office or a position of responsibility. b6 b7C

Garland S. Sponburgh, Chairman, Washington State Liquor Board, Olympia, Washington, advised he has known Mr. Rosellini both socially and professionally since about 1939 when he (Mr. Sponburgh) was on duty with the United States Coast Guard. He said that he was appointed to his present position by Mr. Rosellini in 1961, at which time he was told by Mr. Rosellini that there had been stories of wrongdoing regarding the inner affairs of the State Liquor Board and Mr. Rosellini wanted him to "straighten the agency out" and not be a "yes" man. He said he has never been told by Mr. Rosellini how to administer his agency nor has he been asked to do any favors for Mr. Rosellini. He stated he has traveled with Mr. Rosellini on a number of occasions and his personal conduct has always been consistently above reproach. Mr. Sponburgh said that he is unaware of any wrongdoing with regard to the operations of the State Liquor Board which might have a bearing on Mr. Rosellini. He stated, however, that he is not closely associated with Mr. Rosellini to such an extent that he would be "completely and totally aware" of everything he does. He advised that Mr. Rosellini consumes intoxicating beverages socially, but does not appear to have a drinking problem and is always "fresh on the job." He advised he knows nothing of a derogatory nature concerning Mr. Rosellini's morals and said he appears to be an excellent family man. He said Mr. Rosellini's loyalty is above question and he recommended him without reservation.

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Harvey Erickson, attorney, Spokane, Washington, advised he is a practicing attorney and serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of Eastern Washington State College which is an honorary appointment granted him by Mr. Rosellini. He said that he had attended numerous political functions and social affairs at which Mr. Rosellini was a guest and that he practiced law with Mr. Rosellini and had known him through his political career. He said that Mr. Rosellini "lived in a fishbowl" during his political career and has been exposed to the public for all of his public life. He said that he knows of nothing which would reflect adversely upon Mr. Rosellini's character, reputation or loyalty and recommended Mr. Rosellini for a position with the United States Government.

[redacted] attorney, Spokane, Washington, advised he has been a personal friend of Mr. Rosellini for many years. He said that there have been numerous allegations regarding personal misconduct and immorality on the part of Mr. Rosellini and that these allegations were most frequently raised during Mr. Rosellini's first year as Governor. He said that he has never heard of any information which would support such allegations and he has no personal knowledge of any improper conduct nor is he aware of any individuals who might possess such information. He stated that he has attended conventions and social functions with Mr. Rosellini and has never seen any behavior inconsistent with Mr. Rosellini's good character and reputation. He said that Mr. Rosellini's public image has always been poor and not a true representation of him. He said that Mr. Rosellini is a very able administrator and perhaps the best in the history of the State of Washington but that Mr. Rosellini lacks ability as a speaker. He recommended Mr. Rosellini for a position with the United States Government.

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Clayton Dale Duvall, secretary-treasurer, Scava Construction Company, Spokane, Washington, advised he does not know Mr. Rosellini personally. He stated that he had heard that Mr. Rosellini is not a good family man and that he has been seen on occasions with women other than his wife. He said he has heard that Mr. Rosellini had been observed in a Las Vegas, Nevada club, in 1964 or 1965 accompanied by several young women, neither of whom was his wife. He said

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that he has heard a lot of innuendoes concerning irregularities in relation to the Washington State Liquor Board but that he has no specific information concerning this and knows of no one who reportedly has firsthand information concerning this matter. He stated that he would not want to condemn any man on hearsay information but in view of the things he has heard concerning Mr. Rosellini, he would want such allegations checked carefully before he would hire such a person for a responsible position. He said that while he has no personal knowledge of Mr. Rosellini's character, reputation, associates or loyalty, he would hesitate to recommend him until it was determined whether various allegations made against Mr. Rosellini were true or false.

Kenneth W. Degerness, President, National Research Agency, Incorporated, Spokane, Washington, advised that he is not personally acquainted with Mr. Rosellini. He said that on the evening of December 5, 1964, he was at "Don, the Beachcomber's," a club in Las Vegas, Nevada, and during the course of the evening he noticed Mr. Rosellini was also in attendance at this club. He said that Mr. Rosellini was in the company of a younger man and two young ladies, neither of whom was his wife. He said that during the evening Mr. Rosellini danced with both of these young ladies and sat between them with his arms around them. He said that Mr. Rosellini was obviously under the influence of alcohol and was very affectionate toward both girls, both on and off the dance floor. He said that he would not like to see Mr. Rosellini employed in any government position in view of the above information and also because of the many adverse things he, Mr. Degerness, has heard about him. He said that he has no proof as to the various allegations concerning Mr. Rosellini and he would not repeat them.

[redacted] medical doctor, Spokane, Washington, advised he is presently a member of the Board of Regents of the Washington State University and in 1961 he was the only Regent appointed by Mr. Rosellini, then Governor of the State of Washington. He stated that he has entertained Mr. Rosellini in his home and he has attended numerous social functions with him. He said that Mr. Rosellini is able to consume a large amount of alcohol; however, he has never observed Mr. Rosellini to be

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intoxicated. He said that he has no use for the type of people that Mr. Rosellini "ran with" as they appear to him, Mr. [ ] to be people of questionable character.

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Mr. [ ] stated that Donald Eastvold, a former Attorney General for the State of Washington, about eight or nine years ago, along with several other associates purchased some state property along the Pacific Coast for a development known as Ocean Shores. He said that Mr. Eastvold told him Mr. Rosellini arranged through the Washington State Land Commission to sell the land to Mr. Eastvold and his associates and in return for this favor Mr. Rosellini was given twenty-five per cent of the stock in this development. He said that Mr. Eastvold gave him this information several years ago and he, Mr. [ ] has not seen nor has he heard from Mr. Eastvold for several years.

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He said [ ] a wheat farmer from Edwall, Washington, is also a member of the Board of Regents of the Washington State University. He said that Mr. [ ] wife told several individuals that Mr. [ ] gave \$5,000 to William Goodwin who in turn gave the money to Mr. Rosellini so that Mr. [ ] could get the appointment as a Regent. He said that this incident took place in August, 1961. He stated that Mr. Goodwin is a former Tacoma, Washington, attorney now United States Attorney at Seattle, Washington. He said that this information was hearsay and he could not recall the source.

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He stated that he has heard rumors of alleged liquor pay-offs; however, he knows of no one who has had to pay anyone to obtain a liquor license. He said that he heard that a liquor representative receives \$1 for every case of liquor sold to the State of Washington.

He described Mr. Rosellini as an "opportunist who was out for anything that would benefit Rosellini." He said that he does not question Mr. Rosellini's loyalty and has never heard him say anything derogatory against the State of Washington or the United States. He advised that he has heard rumors to the effect that Mr. Rosellini "has some lady friends through the state that he saw." He said that he would question the integrity of Mr. Rosellini because of the things he has heard about him and the kind of company Mr. Rosellini keeps.

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Don Eastvold, developer of Breezy Point Estates, Pequot Lakes, Minnesota, advised that in 1954 he was the Attorney General of the State of Washington. He said at that time his office represented the Washington State Land Commissioner in connection with the sale by the Commissioner of certain land bordering the Pacific Ocean to a farmer, whose name he does not recall, who owned real estate adjoining the land to be sold. He said the sale of this land was handled in a normal manner with appropriate appraisal and approval by the Washington State Land Commissioner after which the sale was processed through the District Court of Grays Harbor County.

He said that in 1956 he opposed Mr. Rosellini as a candidate in the Washington State gubernatorial election which was won by Mr. Rosellini. Mr. Eastvold stated that he subsequently opened a private law office in Seattle, Washington, in 1957.

He said that in 1959 he became interested in developing real estate for resort purposes. He said that he persuaded twenty-one other individuals to join with him in forming a corporation for the purpose of purchasing a tract of land comprised of six thousand acres for \$1,000,000. He said that the above-mentioned land which had been sold to the farmer by the Washington State Land Commissioner was included in the six thousand acres purchased by the corporation. He said that this resort development was very successful and he, Mr. Eastvold, disposed of his interest some three years ago. He said that at the time of the purchase of the land by the unknown farmer, Mr. Rosellini was in no position to exercise any influence in this transaction whatsoever. He said that when this land was purchased by him, Mr. Eastvold, and his associates in 1959 the transaction was a normal real estate purchase and sale by and between private individuals and that Mr. Rosellini had nothing whatsoever to do with this transaction. He said there is no truth at all regarding the allegation that Mr. Rosellini exerted any influence whatever in connection with the purchase of the six thousand acres developed known as Ocean Shores, Incorporated. He further stated that Mr. Rosellini at no time was a stockholder in the corporation which operated the Ocean Shores, Incorporated, resort. He said that in his opinion an allegation that Mr. Rosellini had been wrongfully involved in this real estate transaction probably was politically inspired. He

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said that inasmuch as he had been the opposing candidate against Mr. Rosellini it would not be possible for him to otherwise comment concerning Mr. Rosellini's capabilities.

[redacted] Waukon, Washington, advised he was appointed as a member of the Board of Regents of Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, by former Governor Albert D. Rosellini. He said that he had met Mr. Rosellini on one occasion prior to his appointment at an agricultural meeting at Pullman, Washington, but he said that he does not think Mr. Rosellini remembers this occasion. He stated that he has subsequently visited Mr. Rosellini's home on social occasions and has also been with him at other social functions. He spoke most highly of Mr. Rosellini's honesty and integrity. Mr. [redacted] stated that he has no reason to question Mr. Rosellini's loyalty and highly recommended him.

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He said that he has heard rumors that he, Mr. [redacted] had given \$5,000 to Bill Goodwin who in turn gave this money to Mr. Rosellini in August, 1961, so that he, Mr. [redacted] could get the appointment as a Regent. He said that this was a lie and he was amazed that anyone would make such a statement. He said that in 1961 Mr. Rosellini had to make a hurried appointment to fill a vacancy on the Board of Regents at Washington State University because the man Mr. Rosellini had recently appointed to this position had suddenly died. He said that the person to be selected had to be from an agricultural group and that Mr. Rosellini called in [redacted]

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[redacted] Washington State Grange, who, according to Mr. [redacted] was the strongest voice of agriculture in the state. He said that Mr. [redacted] did not want to suggest anyone to Mr. Rosellini as it was to be Mr. Rosellini's own selection but Mr. [redacted] did recommend that he, Mr. [redacted] receive the appointment. He said that he received a telephone call from Mr. Rosellini in early August, 1961, and that Mr. Rosellini requested that he make an appointment to see him. He said that he went to see Mr. Rosellini as requested and was advised at the time of the appointment. He stated the appointment was nonpolitical and in fact, he, Mr. [redacted] had been a Republican precinct committeeman for sixteen years.



Albert D. Rosellini

William H. Goodwin, United States Attorney, Eastern District of Washington, Seattle, Washington, advised he has known Mr. Rosellini since 1946. He said that through his years of association with Mr. Rosellini he has found no reason to question Mr. Rosellini's integrity, honesty or loyalty. He said that he feels Mr. Rosellini has considerable business ability particularly in the public administration field and that Mr. Rosellini would be qualified for whatever position in the government to which he might be appointed.

He said that he heard an allegation had been made by some individual that [redacted] one of the Regents of the Washington State University, found it necessary to pay him, Mr. Goodwin, \$5,000 for which the appointment of Mr. [redacted] as a Regent was to be procured from Mr. Rosellini who was then Governor. He said that such an allegation is entirely without foundation and it is untrue in every respect. He said that Mr. [redacted] at no time paid him, Mr. Goodwin, or to his knowledge Governor Rosellini any money in any amount on behalf of Mr. [redacted]'s appointment as a Regent of the Washington State University. He said that the only person he could think of that might offer such an allegation is a Regent of the Washington State University named [redacted] a doctor residing in Spokane, Washington. He stated that he has had a number of differences of opinion with Mr. [redacted] relating to the work of the Regents and knows that Mr. [redacted] feels unkindly toward Mr. [redacted]. He said Mr. [redacted] is a very confident and reputable farmer and it was desirable at that time to have a Regent appointed from the Eastern Section of Washington. He said that he persuaded Mr. [redacted] to make an application to then Governor Rosellini for appointment as a Regent and on one occasion he, Mr. Goodwin, accompanied Mr. [redacted] to Olympia, Washington, where they met with then Governor Rosellini and Mr. Goodwin recommended the appointment of Mr. [redacted] to Mr. Rosellini.

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He said that he knows little regarding the private life of Mr. Rosellini and had no comment to make regarding Mr. Rosellini's morals or ethics except that he has always found Mr. Rosellini to be fair, honest, and reliable in his dealings with him.

An individual\* who requested anonymity and who was

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Albert D. Rosellini

advised that when Don Eastvold was Attorney General for the State of Washington he, Mr. Eastvold, was being paid \$800 a month by the Amusement Association of Seattle, Incorporated, Seattle, Washington. The source stated that Mr. Eastvold refused to accept this money personally but directed that the money be left in the office of then Senator Albert D. Rosellini.

The Amusement Association of Seattle, Incorporated, Seattle, Washington, is an association of pinball route operators in Seattle and King County. In 1963 in Federal Court at Seattle, Washington, this association as a corporation was convicted of violating Section 1952, Title 18, United States Code. This case related to the Interstate Transportation of Bally "Bingo-type" pinball machines in connection with a gambling enterprise.

An employee\* of the State of Washington, who requested anonymity, advised that he was acquainted with Mr. Rosellini through official state activities. The source stated that [redacted] Gaslight Tavern, Spokane, Washington, had bragged to him, the source, that [redacted] brother, paid \$10,000 for a liquor license. The source indicated that this establishment, formerly known as "Doc's Chicken Dinner" had tried for a number of years to obtain a liquor license but none was issued until [redacted] obtained ownership of this tavern,

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[redacted] Servisoft Water Softner, Spokane, Washington, advised he obtained a liquor license for the Gaslight Tavern, Spokane, Washington, on or about March 1, 1965. He stated that he did not pay any money whatsoever to anyone for a liquor license. He stated he went to the Spokane Office of the Washington State Liquor Board and paid no one money for any service. He said that he has known Mr. Rosellini since 1950 and considers him an honest American of good character and reputation. He said that Mr. Rosellini was above reproach and considers him to be a loyal American and highly recommended him for a position of trust.

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Albert D. Rosellini

Albert D. Rosellini, Seattle, Washington, advised in February, 1942, that he had incorporated the Danto Allighieri Society sometime in 1934 or 1935 when he was Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for King County, Washington. He said that he had none of the records in his possession concerning this organization and had not been an active member subsequent to 1936 or 1937. He said that at one time he did have in his possession articles of the incorporation of the organization which were very brief but recalled that he had destroyed these articles and any other informative data concerning the organization. He said that he was totally unaware of any subversive activities of any kind in which the organization might have been engaged. He said that he was of the opinion it was purely a cultural organization but as a matter of fact he personally had very little interest, if any, in the organization other than his actions to incorporate it.

The Danto Allighieri Society (between 1935 and 1940) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An informant,\* who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1943 that a Free Press Committee had been organized for the purpose of raising funds to aid the "New World" newspaper. The informant stated that membership in the Free Press Committee included Albert Rosellini, Senator from the State of Washington, whom the informant described as an associate of the Washington Commonwealth Federation contingent in the State Legislature.

The "New World" has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist Party publication.

An informant,\*\* who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Barbara Hartle, Chairman of the King County Communist Political Association, Seattle, Washington, had been given the assignment of planning a memorial meeting for Mother Ella Reeve Bloor to be held on May 6, 1945. The informant stated that Barbara Hartle asked Senator Albert D. Rosellini to prepare a short message of greeting which could

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Albert D. Rosellini

be read to the Communist Political Association members assembled to pay tribute to Mother Bloor, National Communist Political Association Vice President. The informant stated that Senator Rosellini agreed to prepare such a message.

The informant stated that on May 6, 1945, [redacted] of the Northwest District Communist Political Association, at the afore-mentioned Mother Bloor memorial meeting did read a message of greeting from Senator Albert D. Rosellini. The informant advised that [redacted] prefaced the rendition of the reading by describing Mr. Rosellini as being the major Senate Floor Leader of the Democratic Party in the recent State Legislature,

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The Communist Political Association has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Barbara Hartle, Evans, Washington, advised that Mother Ella Reeve Bloor was a member of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association in 1945 and that she was the mother of [redacted] of the Northwest District of the Communist Party. She said that she recalled that in 1945 a meeting was planned in honor of Mother Ella Bloor in Seattle, Washington. She said the meeting was open to the public and believes the meeting was advertised as political in nature.

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Barbara Hartle said that Albert D. Rosellini in the mid 1940's was considered a left wing Democrat with whom the Communist Party worked quite closely and he was asked by her, Barbara Hartle, to furnish a greeting message at the meeting held in honor of Mother Ella Reeve Bloor. She said that Mr. Rosellini accepted the invitation and furnished a greeting message.

She said that she knew the Communist Party supported Albert D. Rosellini in some of his campaigns and he, Mr. Rosellini, was considered worthy of support by the Communist Party. She said she recalled Mr. Rosellini's name being discussed in Communist Party meetings as being desirable of support by the Communist Party. She said that Mr. Rosellini carried the left wing political program

Albert D. Rosellini

of the Communist Party sufficiently strong enough to make him worthy of support by the Communist Party.

Barbara Harle is a self-admitted member of the Communist Party from 1933 to 1952 and a full-time paid functionary of the Northwest District Communist Party in the State of Washington from 1945 to 1950.

An informant\*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Mr. Albert Rosellini donated \$5 to the American Youth for Democracy. The informant could furnish no additional information regarding any association between Mr. Rosellini and the American Youth for Democracy.

The American Youth for Democracy has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An informant\*\*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a potential mailing list of the Pacific Northwest Labor School in December, 1947, contained the name of Albert D. Rosellini as being sympathetic to the school. The informant could furnish no additional information regarding any further association between Mr. Rosellini and the Pacific Northwest Labor School.

The Pacific Northwest Labor School has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An informant\*\*\*, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in 1952 Mr. Albert D. Rosellini furnished Terry Pettus, Seattle, Washington, with \$5. The informant was unable to furnish any additional information concerning this matter.

[redacted] is a self-admitted member of the Communist Party from 1940 until he resigned in 1953.

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An informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past and is a former official of the Communist Party in the Seattle, Washington, area, advised that the Washington

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Albert D. Rosellini

Commonwealth Federation originally endorsed the candidacy of Mr. Albert Rosellini but after Mr. Rosellini was elected Floor Leader in 1941 the Washington Commonwealth Federation began to attack Mr. Rosellini's policies. The informant stated that this was because Mr. Rosellini joined the majority of the State Senate in refusing to aid Mr. Lemus Westman, a candidate who had been elected on the Democratic ticket in 1940. The informant said that Mr. Westman was charged with being a communist rather than a Democrat and that Mr. Rosellini sided with the majority and refused to aid Mr. Westman.

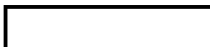
The informant stated that he knew of no actual contributions made by Mr. Rosellini to the Communist Party or its front organizations. The informant said he has observed nothing which he, the source, would consider unfavorable with regard to Mr. Rosellini.

The Washington Commonwealth Federation has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

An informant\* who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that Mr. Rosellini had been contacted concerning a donation for the benefit of the National Negro Congress. The informant said that there is no indication that any donation was received from Mr. Rosellini.

The National Negro Congress has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

During the course of this investigation other informants, who have some knowledge of Communist Party and related activities in the State of Washington, were contacted. They advised they had no information regarding any Communist Party activity on the part of Albert D. Rosellini.



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Albert D. Rosellini

Daniel J. Evans, Governor of Washington, Olympia, Washington, advised he has no personal knowledge concerning information bearing directly on the fitness of Mr. Rosellini to hold a responsible position with the Government. He said he is aware of rumors prevalent during most of Mr. Rosellini's two terms as Governor of Washington, which rumors suggest Mr. Rosellini's personal background should be thoroughly scrutinized before his services are engaged. Governor Evans stated there was a great deal of speculation regarding the propriety of methods employed by Mr. Rosellini incidental to the obtaining of funds for his political campaigns. He advised that allegedly Mr. Rosellini's subordinates in the Washington State Government periodically engaged in political fund-raising tactics which appeared to constitute undue pressure applied both to state job holders and those doing business either directly or indirectly with the state. He said this practice was most prevalent in the state-directed liquor industry and that many representatives of firms in the liquor industry selling to the state received political appointments at the direction of Mr. Rosellini. According to Governor Evans it was speculated that these individuals received their positions in part as patronage and in part because of a willingness to contribute materially to Mr. Rosellini's campaign funds.

Governor Evans stated another area which appears to merit examination is the State Banking Commission in Washington. He advised that an unprecedented number of state licenses were granted to various newly chartered banking and lending institutions immediately prior to the time Mr. Rosellini left office, and he said it was obvious the sudden surge in the number of licenses issued was not happenstance. Governor Evans advised that a perhaps unrelated matter in the field of banking pertained to a change in the fiscal agent for the State of Washington to the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, New York. He stated the banking institution which had previously been the fiscal agent allegedly refused through its officers or president to make a considerable contribution to Mr. Rosellini's campaign fund, thereby losing its role as fiscal agent. Governor Evans advised that he does not know the results of any efforts which may have been made to determine whether the allegations and rumors bearing upon the conduct of Mr. Rosellini are true or false and said the information in his possession in this regard is hearsay.

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Hugh J. Rosellini, Judge, Washington State Supreme Court, Olympia, Washington, advised that he has known Mr. Rosellini since they were both young boys and that they are close friends and associates. He said he and Mr. Rosellini are not related. Judge Rosellini stated the Washington State liquor industry has been made an issue in the newspapers and he has heard rumors that favoritism prevailed in this area. He advised that there were rumors Class H liquor licenses were being purchased, but that he never saw any evidence of this, nor did he know anything about it beyond the rumors. He said it has always been the practice for each new administration in the State of Washington to change liquor representatives and that, basically, patronage has prevailed in this field.

Judge Rosellini advised that "The Seattle Daily Times," a newspaper published in Seattle, Washington, seemed to feel something was wrong under Mr. Rosellini's administration in the field of purchasing or in liquor procedures, since these were logical areas to suspect. He said that newspaper periodically took "potshots" at Mr. Rosellini by innuendo and, it is his understanding, by investigations as well. He said he never saw any supporting evidence developed during the eight years of "political warfare" conducted against Mr. Rosellini. Judge Rosellini advised that allegations were made, particularly by Mr. Rosellini's opposition during political campaigns, that Mr. Rosellini was guilty of government by "cronyism." He said he does not believe this to be true, nor does he believe occasional rumors that were circulated suggesting Mr. Rosellini was involved in extramarital affairs are true.

Judge Rosellini advised that, with reference to rumors Mr. Rosellini had supposedly disreputable associates, he has no reason to believe this was the case. He said he has no information to indicate Mr. Rosellini profited personally in connection with campaign fund raising. He stated that in regard to criticism there had been an excessive number of banking institutions chartered at the conclusion of Mr. Rosellini's second term in office, it is his personal belief there was nothing amiss. He commented, in this connection, that a program was implemented to grant more state charters in keeping with the increasing leniency of the Federal Government in extending charters to federally controlled institutions.



Albert D. Rosellini

Judge Rosellini stated he feels Mr. Rosellini was a very good governor. He described him as a loyal American, an extremely hard worker and a capable administrator and public official. He said Mr. Rosellini is a man of integrity with an intense desire to succeed and stated he believes Mr. Rosellini would be a good public official.

Mrs. Hugh J. (Yvonne) Rosellini, Tacoma, Washington, advised she has known Mr. Rosellini for the past twenty-seven years, having met him through her husband. She stated she has a high regard for Mr. Rosellini, his wife and their children. She said while Mr. Rosellini was Governor of Washington, she heard many rumors and allegations bearing upon his character, and most of these rumors concerned his alleged romance with Joanne Junglov. Mrs. Rosellini advised she is of the opinion that there was no truth to these rumors. She said these rumors reached such a proportion that Mr. Rosellini had to fire Joanne Junglov from her position as his secretary three or four months after he took office.

Mrs. Rosellini advised that on one occasion [redacted] Tacoma, Washington, told her Mr. Rosellini had taken [redacted] to a party and behaved badly with her. She said [redacted] stated Mr. Rosellini had purchased a car for [redacted]. Mrs. Rosellini advised that she determined this was not true. She said [redacted] had no personal knowledge of the situation and was merely circulating a rumor. She advised she knows of no incidents involving Mr. Rosellini in bribes paid to obtain liquor licenses. She stated, with regard to rumors she had heard to this effect, that Mr. Rosellini is an Italian and that people like to believe the Italians control the liquor business in the State of Washington.

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Mrs. Rosellini mentioned that on one occasion Vito Cuttone, a well-known Tacoma, Washington, underworld figure who is now deceased, called to invite her and her husband to dinner, requesting her to include Mr. and Mrs. Rosellini. She said she refused the invitation. Mrs. Rosellini stated she would not hesitate to recommend Mr. Rosellini as a man of good character, a loyal American and a man well qualified for a position of responsibility with the Government.

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**Albert D. Rosellini**

H. J. Lawrence, member of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, Olympia, Washington, and former Chief of Police of Seattle, Washington, advised he was appointed to his present position by Mr. Rosellini in February, 1961. Mr. Lawrence said he has received no information to indicate that Mr. Rosellini ever attempted to exert undue or improper pressure to influence actions of the Board of Prison Terms and Paroles. He advised he vaguely recalls rumor and gossip indicating that Mr. Rosellini was involved in illegal activity and rumors suggesting he was a "go-between" for persons seeking to obtain retail liquor licenses. He said he has heard gossip that a blonde girl friend of Mr. Rosellini's was "hanging around" Olympia, Washington, during the first part of Mr. Rosellini's first term as Governor of Washington. Mr. Lawrence stated he has no personal knowledge of these matters and is not aware of the identity of anyone who possesses the facts concerning such matters. He advised that to his knowledge Mr. Rosellini does not have a drinking problem. Mr. Lawrence recalled that for many years Mr. Rosellini was a good friend of the [redacted] family in Seattle, Washington. He said members of the [redacted] family were generally viewed as "operators" in that they operated on the borderline of legality and were often involved in violation of liquor laws. He said that during Mr. Rosellini's first term as Governor of Washington, [redacted] became head of patronage for Mr. Rosellini and later became a liquor representative for one of the large liquor firms selling to the State of Washington. Mr. Lawrence stated that to his knowledge Mr. Rosellini is a loyal American and is well qualified for an administrative position from the standpoint of capability. b6 b7C

Pennell V. Robe, Director of Personnel, State of Washington, Olympia, Washington, advised he was appointed to his present position by Mr. Rosellini in November, 1961. He stated Mr. Rosellini never attempted to exert influence with him for favors in behalf of job seekers and said he has no personal knowledge of misdeeds or misconduct on the part of Mr. Rosellini. Mr. Robe stated he has no personal knowledge of information bearing upon allegations that funds were being siphoned from businesses and from state employees to build up Mr. Rosellini's campaign funds. He advised that he is unable to comment from personal knowledge regarding rumors that he had heard that [redacted] and Mr. Rosellini were involved in an extramarital affair. Mr. Robe advised he has no information to indicate Mr. Rosellini is other than an honorable and loyal person. b6 b7C

Albert D. Rosellini

[ ] attorney, Spokane, Washington, advised he has known Mr. Rosellini since about 1950 and has been acquainted with him politically and socially since 1956. Mr. [ ] said he has a very high regard for Mr. Rosellini and considers him a loyal American of good reputation, character and associates. He advised that Mr. Rosellini is especially good in the area of public relations but that he "could handle any job" to which he might be assigned. Mr. [ ] stated he would recommend Mr. Rosellini for any position without qualification. He advised he has observed Mr. Rosellini drink, and "sometimes to excess" but stated Mr. Rosellini never let his drinking affect the proper performance of his duties. Mr. [ ] stated he considers Mr. Rosellini a very fine person "irrespective of what newspaper you might read."

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Wayne Jacobi, Press Secretary, Office of the Governor of Washington, Olympia, Washington, advised that during the last political campaign in which Mr. Rosellini was a candidate many rumors were circulated suggesting that Mr. Rosellini, while Governor of Washington, was implicated in questionable practices. He said the rumors were so frequent and diverse that, in most instances, he does not now recall the details or sources. Mr. Jacobi who was formerly employed by "The Seattle Daily Times," Seattle, Washington, stated that newspaper made comments on at least several occasions that Mr. Rosellini engaged in questionable practices incidental to building campaign funds. In this connection, he said it appeared state employees and persons doing business with the State of Washington were placed in a position by persons under the direction of Mr. Rosellini whereby they either contributed or jeopardized their relationship with Mr. Rosellini's administration. Mr. Jacobi stated he, Mr. Jacobi, had no personal involvement in such matters and said he could, therefore, furnish no details. He added that Mr. Rosellini appeared genuinely shocked when issue was taken with the practice of his administration over building campaign funds by the application of "pressure," and he seemingly accepted the practice as a legitimate political technique. According to Mr. Jacobi, in 1960 [ ] at one time an important personality in Mr. Rosellini's administration, took an extended trip to Europe, the inference being he did so to avoid being

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Albert D. Rosellini

questioned about banking practices of the state under the administration of Mr. Rosellini. He said the practice under question as it related to Mr. [ ] involved the change in the fiscal agent for the State of Washington from the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, New York, New York, to the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, New York. He advised that the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, through its president, refused to make a \$10,000 "contribution" to the campaign of Mr. Rosellini, which resulted directly in the appointment of the Chase Manhattan Bank as the new fiscal agent. According to Mr. Jacobi, a representative of Mr. Rosellini's administration supposedly appeared in the office of the president of the Chemical Bank New York Trust Company in New York, New York, to make the demand for money, but was "thrown out" with the president's statement that the State of Washington's business was "not that important."

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Mr. Jacobi advised he is aware that for years Mr. Rosellini has had the reputation as a "ladies man" and has been suspected of involvement in romantic escapades of an extramarital nature. He said he is unable to suggest any sources in a position to furnish information in this regard. Mr. Jacobi stated he is of the opinion any individual subject to defamatory gossip and speculation, such as there has been concerning Mr. Rosellini, should be most carefully scrutinized before he is placed in a position requiring the services of a man having the full confidence of the public. He said in his opinion the last election in the State of Washington indicates most emphatically that the people of that state lack confidence in Mr. Rosellini to perhaps an unprecedented degree.

John J. O'Connell, Attorney General, State of Washington, Olympia, Washington, advised he is personally acquainted with Mr. Rosellini and has known him since Mr. Rosellini first entered state politics as a Washington State Senator. He stated in his opinion Mr. Rosellini is unquestionably a loyal American. Mr. O'Connell said he has had very limited social contact with Mr. Rosellini and has no personal information bearing on his morals. He advised he is aware rumors have been widely circulated suggesting Mr. Rosellini has been romantically linked to

Albert D. Rosellini

various women and rumors suggested questionable practices in state government have resulted in benefits accruing to Mr. Rosellini in the form of campaign contributions. Mr. O'Connell said he has no information to support or refute any such rumors and he could suggest no sources which might serve to establish whether the rumors are true or false. He advised he is of the opinion Mr. Rosellini would do a good job, and he recommended him for a responsible position as a capable administrator.

Cliff Yelle, Olympia, Washington, advised he retired in January, 1965, from his employment in the office of the Auditor for the State of Washington, where he worked for thirty-two years. He stated he has known Mr. Rosellini since Mr. Rosellini became a state senator and advised that, as members of the same political party, they enjoyed a satisfactory relationship until shortly after Mr. Rosellini became Governor of Washington. Mr. Yelle stated Mr. Rosellini forced a bill through the state legislature calling for a change in the system of auditing state claims by the Auditor for the State of Washington whereby all pre-audits were eliminated. He said Mr. Rosellini did not consult with him concerning this bill and it passed over his, Mr. Yelle's, objections. He stated he refused to associate with Mr. Rosellini after the methods of auditing state funds were changed.

Mr. Yelle described Mr. Rosellini as a very clever person and said he spent money on his campaigns without limit. He advised he is aware of the many rumors regarding Mr. Rosellini's personal life indicating he was immoral, in that he ran around with women; however, he stated he has no first-hand knowledge of such activities. Mr. Yelle advised he has also heard other stories, which he described as hearsay, concerning pay-offs and benefits received by Mr. Rosellini. Mr. Yelle said he possesses no information to indicate Mr. Rosellini is other than a loyal American, but stated he could never recommend him with respect to character or morality, and he commented that Mr. Rosellini was the most disreputable governor he ever knew. He advised he could not in good conscience recommend Mr. Rosellini for any job, particularly in Government, where he may be in the public trust.

Albert D. Rosellini

Lloyd J. Andrews, Spokane, Washington, former Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was interviewed in Seattle, Washington. Mr. Andrews, who was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Washington in 1960, advised he has known Mr. Rosellini since 1915 and said Mr. Rosellini, as floor leader of the Washington State Senate, was very able but was motivated mainly by politics. He stated he does not believe Mr. Rosellini was as concerned with the good of the people or the state as he was with the appeal to voters. He said Mr. Rosellini is not a brilliant attorney but is a capable man. Mr. Andrews advised that during the 1960 election campaign Mr. Rosellini capitalized on his, Mr. Andrews', weaknesses and his own strong points. He said Mr. Rosellini told the people what he wanted them to believe rather than citing facts.

Mr. Andrews advised he has no personal knowledge of derogatory information concerning Mr. Rosellini's personal conduct and moral character. He stated that he, Mr. Andrews, spent some campaign funds in 1960 exploring this possibility concerning Mr. Rosellini, but developed no information. Mr. Andrews advised that rumors were rather prevalent concerning Mr. Rosellini's girl friends and concerning information that Mr. Rosellini took money from liquor company representatives; however, he said he has no information to indicate these rumors have any foundation in fact. He stated he feels Mr. Rosellini did not take any money from liquor company representatives. Mr. Andrews advised he knows of no improper use of campaign contributions by Mr. Rosellini. He commented he believes Mr. Rosellini has been unethical, particularly during the 1960 campaign, but not to the point of immorality. Mr. Andrews stated Mr. Rosellini is ambitious and advised he possesses no unfavorable information bearing upon his loyalty.

[redacted]  
Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, interviewed at Olympia, Washington, advised he served as [redacted]

[redacted]  
for the State of Washington from 1961 to January, 1965. He commented favorably concerning Mr. Rosellini's loyalty and

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Albert D. Rosellini

stated his views were realistic and generally what might be characterized as moderate. Mr. [ ] advised that Mr. Rosellini is methodical, has a good mind for organization and surrounds himself with competent people. He stated he feels Mr. Rosellini rendered a considerable service to the State of Washington.

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With regard to criticism of Mr. Rosellini in connection with the liquor industry in the State of Washington, Mr. [ ] said he personally feels such criticism is politically motivated. He advised that Mr. Rosellini, in his early years, had certain associations that might now be termed undesirable; however, he is of the opinion that Mr. Rosellini's legal practice was the basis for the development of such associations. He advised that none of the purchasing, appointments or licensing in the liquor field under Mr. Rosellini were illegal and said there was never a "shred" of evidence of illegal actions on the part of Mr. Rosellini or on the part of others with Mr. Rosellini's knowledge. He stated there was no indication of any personal benefit accruing to Mr. Rosellini from any state activities.

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Mr. [ ] stated Mr. Rosellini never permitted intoxicants in his own office and restricted his consumption of alcoholic beverages to circumstances which did not interfere with the performance of his duties. He advised he is aware of stories that Mr. Rosellini "partied around" and was involved in parties with "wild women." Mr. [ ] said he is not personally aware of any misconduct on the part of Mr. Rosellini. He advised that in his view Mr. Rosellini's conduct was in keeping with his position as Governor of Washington.

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[ ] Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, State of Washington, Olympia, Washington, advised he served as Administrative Assistant to Mr. Rosellini when Mr. Rosellini was Governor of Washington. He said his association with Mr. Rosellini was personal, social and professional and he described Mr. Rosellini as a loyal American and an extremely capable administrator. He stated Mr. Rosellini never personally benefited from campaign funds and said he believes Mr. Rosellini's use of campaign funds was consistently proper and would stand the scrutiny of any investigation. With regard to the matter of

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Albert D. Rosellini

campaign contributions by state employees and persons beholden to Mr. Rosellini's administration for business reasons, Mr. [ ] advised that there was never any pressure brought to bear to compel contributions. Mr. [ ] said it was an improperly drawn inference which had been publicly made that Mr. Rosellini would benefit from the issuance of banking institution licenses.

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Mr. [ ] advised he is aware allegations were made that Mr. Rosellini was covertly drinking too much and was on occasion "in the wrong bedroom." He stated to his knowledge Mr. Rosellini has never had a drinking problem and has never been guilty of immoral conduct. Mr. [ ] advised he believes rumor and gossip have credited Mr. Rosellini with a lot of things he did not do. He stated he believes Mr. Rosellini will in time be recognized as having been one of the great governors of the state and it will be known that he was unjustly maligned by the opposing political party and by the news media which opposed him. Mr. [ ] advised he considers Mr. Rosellini a capable and qualified individual, both personally and professionally, who would do an excellent job for the Government.

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[ ] State of Washington, Olympia, Washington, advised that he was employed in the Office of the Governor of Washington in September, 1961, and served as [ ] to the Governor of Washington from February, 1962, to January, 1965. He commented favorably as to Mr. Rosellini's loyalty and said that, although he constantly heard rumors disparaging Mr. Rosellini, at no time was he aware Mr. Rosellini was involved in any activity considered improper, illegal or immoral. Mr. [ ] said newspapers stirred controversy from time to time and the major issue revolved around the liquor industry. He said as far as he knows there was no wrongdoing by Mr. Rosellini in connection with the liquor industry. He stated he is not aware of any "kickbacks" by state employees or by persons doing business with the state, with the proceeds accruing to Mr. Rosellini in any form.

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Albert D. Rosellini

Mr. [ ] advised he has heard rumors that "pressure" was used by Mr. Rosellini's campaign fund raisers but stated he possesses no information in this regard. He said there was a sudden upsurge at the end of Mr. Rosellini's second term as Governor of Washington in the issuance of charters to small lending institutions and state banks. Mr. [ ] stated to his knowledge no improprieties were involved in the issuance of these charters. He said he has a high personal regard for Mr. Rosellini and would recommend him as a person of honor and integrity, well qualified for a position of trust requiring the services of a capable administrator.

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[ ] Morck Hotel, Aberdeen, Washington, advised he has known Mr. Rosellini for about six years and said that they have become close friends. Mr. [ ] stated Mr. Rosellini spent considerable time at the Winthrop Hotel in Tacoma, Washington, which was formerly owned by Mr. [ ]. He said Mr. Rosellini behaved in a proper manner and there was never the slightest hint of any scandal or improper activity involving Mr. Rosellini. Mr. [ ] advised he obtained three Class H liquor licenses during the time Mr. Rosellini was Governor of Washington. He said he had no problems in obtaining these licenses and advised there were no "pay-offs" involved. Mr. [ ] stated Mr. Rosellini has a burning passion for politics, is an honorable man and is a loyal American. He recommended Mr. Rosellini for a position of trust.

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[ ] "The Olympian," a newspaper published in Olympia, Washington, advised he has closely followed numerous and diverse rumors which have been circulated suggesting Mr. Rosellini was involved in immoral personal conduct and was misusing his position as Governor of Washington for his own personal gain. Mr. [ ] said he has never acquired facts which would substantiate these rumors, although representatives of his newspaper have endeavored to do so from time to time. Mr. [ ] stated that according to rumors Mr. Rosellini was a "woman chaser," had girl friends and was involved in extramarital affairs. He said he could not recall details of allegations made in this regard. Mr. [ ] advised that other rumors suggested either Mr. Rosellini or members of his administration benefited personally by making it clear to state employees and

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Albert D. Rosellini

to persons doing business or expecting to do business with the state that campaign contributions would enhance their own positions. He stated it was also rumored that Class H liquor licenses could be "bought" through campaign contributions or through money paid to clandestine recipients. Mr. [ ] said he possessed no information which actually demonstrated Mr. Rosellini's complicity in wrongdoing of an immoral or illegal nature.

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[ ] Associated Press, Olympia, Washington, advised he believes Mr. Rosellini attempted to do a good job and an honest job as Washington State Senator and as Governor of Washington. He said he is familiar with rumors of an adverse nature concerning Mr. Rosellini, but they remain hearsay as far as he is personally concerned. According to Mr. [ ] these rumors in part suggest Mr. Rosellini is or has been immoral. He stated he saw what was purported to be an accounting of "slush funds," but said he could not attest to the validity of this accounting. He advised this accounting, which indicated dubious room rentals on the part of Mr. Rosellini while traveling, was supposedly the work of an unrecalled dentist who maintained the books concerning the "slush fund" until he had a "break" with Mr. Rosellini.

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Mr. [ ] said that he worked to develop news material relative to alleged malpractices of Mr. Rosellini's and that in the past investigations have been made into the procedures of the Washington State Liquor Board. He advised the investigations resulted in innuendo and accusations but no facts suggesting Mr. Rosellini was involved in any wrongdoing himself. Mr. [ ] stated he is aware of allegations that Mr. Rosellini had a girl friend or girl friends. He advised that one girl, [ ] at one time handled Mr. Rosellini's personal papers incidental to her secretarial job in the Office of the Governor of Washington. He stated there was another girl, [ ] who allegedly wrecked Mr. Rosellini's personal automobile just prior to the time he became Governor of Washington. He said she is now believed to be residing in or near San Francisco, California. Mr. [ ] stated he would consider Mr. Rosellini a well qualified administrator and a loyal American.

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**Albert D. Rosellini**

With regard to the information furnished by Mr. [ ] an article in the November 4, 1953, issue of "The Seattle Daily Times," indicated Washington State Senator Albert D. Rosellini and Mrs. [ ] an employee in his office, filed suit in federal court in Tacoma, Washington, for more than \$200,000 as the result of an accident on March 11, 1953. It was indicated Mrs. [ ] was driving Mr. Rosellini's automobile when it was struck by a United States Government truck. An article in "The Seattle Daily Times" on April 15, 1955, stated Mrs. [ ] was awarded \$56,404 in damages for injuries received in the automobile accident on March 11, 1953, and Mr. Rosellini was awarded \$1,352 to cover damages to his automobile. The article indicated Mrs. [ ] was alone in the automobile at the time of the accident.

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Fifty-two other persons, including associates, acquaintances, present and former Washington State officials, business and civic leaders and law enforcement officials, were interviewed during the investigation. Many stated they have heard numerous rumors concerning Mr. Rosellini's activities while Governor of the State of Washington involving the illegal selling of liquor licenses, bank charters and small loan licenses. They also said they heard additional rumors concerning Mr. Rosellini's "running around" with other women, as well as excessive drinking on his part. Several stated they have also heard rumors indicating he is having money put in banks for him in Switzerland. They further advised they have heard rumors that he has associated with hoodlums and other individuals of ill repute. Several said they have heard that businessmen conducting business with the State of Washington, as well as state employees, made "pay-offs" in the form of contributions to Mr. Rosellini's campaign fund. In regard to these rumors, many advised they had no firsthand knowledge of any such activities on the part of Mr. Rosellini or members of his staff, while many others advised, in their opinions, the rumors were politically inspired and were false. Those who know him well advised that Mr. Rosellini is a loyal American citizen. Those persons well acquainted with him who believed there was no basis for the aforementioned rumors highly recommended him for a position of responsibility. Several persons declined to comment regarding any recommendation of Mr. Rosellini because of a limited knowledge of him or because of the numerous rumors they have heard concerning him.

Albert D. Rosellini

Close Relatives

Father	John (Giovanni) Rosellini	Deceased
Mother	Annunziata Pagni Rosellini	Seattle, Washington
Sister	Mrs. Daniel (Rena) Micheli	Seattle, Washington
Sister	Mrs. Angelo (Argie) Rossini	Ticino, Switzerland
Sister	Mrs. Mario (Ida) Bachechi	Albuquerque, New Mexico

		Washington
		Washington
		Washington
		Washington
Uncle	FRANK A. Rosellini	Tacoma, Washington

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Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from the appropriate credit reporting and law enforcement agencies indicating that their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Rosellini or any of his close relatives with the exception of the following:

The records of the Seattle Credit Bureau, Seattle, Washington, disclose that Mr. Rosellini's sister, Rena Micheli, and her husband have an unsatisfactory credit record including several "slow" accounts, collection, actions and suits for unpaid bills.

The records of the United States District Court, Tacoma, Washington, disclose that Mr. Rosellini's father, John Rosellini, after entering a plea of guilty to an indictment which charged him with violation of the Harrison Narcotics Act, was sentenced on September 12, 1927, to serve one year and one day in the United States Penitentiary at McNeil Island, Washington. He was released from the penitentiary on July 5, 1928.

Albert D. Rosellini

The records indicate that during January, 1927, John Rosellini and one Primo Rosellini, who reportedly was not related to John Rosellini, had in their possession 199 grains of morphine which they sold to an undercover agent of the Bureau of Narcotics.

During the course of another investigation conducted in May, 1948, John Rosellini advised that on an unindicated date in 1927, while he was visiting a fellow countryman named Primo Rosellini, at Tacoma, Washington, a Chinese called and inquired about buying narcotics. He said Primo Rosellini, who did engage in illegal traffic in narcotics, arranged to make a delivery of narcotics to the caller at the Tacoma Hotel in Tacoma, Washington. He said that on the following day he was arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal and charged with being an accomplice of Primo Rosellini in connection with a violation of the Harrison Narcotics Act. He said several charges were placed against him but when he entered a plea of guilty to one of the charges the remaining charges were dropped.

The records of the Chief of Police, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, show that on December 13, 1959, [redacted] whose residence was listed as the [redacted] Olympia, Washington, and who appears to be identical with [redacted] was charged with operating a vehicle at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour in a 20 miles per hour zone. The records also show he forfeited bond in the amount of \$20 for this offense.

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Albert D. Rosellini

The records of the Spokane Police Department, Spokane, Washington, show that on February 15, 1963, [redacted] who may be identical with [redacted] [redacted] was charged with negligent driving. He forfeited bond in the amount of \$25 for this offense.

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It is noted that the February 26, 1945, issue of "The Seattle Daily Times" newspaper Seattle, Washington, contained the following article:

"Senator Rosellini  
Accused of Speeding

"Tacoma, Feb. 26 -- State Senator Albert D. Rosellini of Seattle was charged by Tacoma police with speeding at 55 miles an hour this morning after a three-mile chase.

"The state senator, who was on his way to Olympia, was irate over his arrest."

The records of the Tacoma Police Department, Tacoma, Washington, contain no record identifiable with Mr. Rosellini or any member of his immediate family.

The records of the Tacoma Police Department, Tacoma, Washington, disclose that Frank A. Rosellini, who appears to be identical with Mr. Rosellini's uncle, was arrested on March 28, 1953, and charged with "drunk in auto." He forfeited bond in the amount of \$30 for this offense.

Albert D. Rosellini

The records of the Pierce County Sheriff's Office, Tacoma, Washington, disclose that between December, 1921, and February, 1941, Frank A. Rosellini, who appears to be identical with Mr. Rosellini's uncle, was arrested on four occasions for bootlegging, violation of the National Prohibition Act, and violations of other laws involving liquor. Dispositions of these offenses range from "released" to five months in the county jail.

During the course of this investigation, [redacted] Tacoma Police Department, Tacoma, Washington, advised that Mr. Rosellini's uncle, Frank A. Rosellini, resides in Tacoma, Washington. He said Mr. Frank Rosellini, who was formerly engaged in the restaurant business, is approximately 85 years of age and retired. He said Mr. Frank Rosellini also enjoys a good reputation in the community although he has been arrested in the past for bootlegging.

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Albert D. Rosellini

Passport Record

The records of the Passport Office, Department of State, show that Mr. Rosellini was issued a passport in May, 1958, for two-to-three weeks' travel to Israel, Italy, France, Belgium, England, Sweden and Switzerland on official business as Governor of the State of Washington. In October, 1961, his passport was renewed for travel to Europe for business purposes. In September, 1963, he was issued a passport for a trip of approximately three weeks to Japan and possibly to Hong Kong to attend the United States Governors' Conference in Japan. Those records contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Rosellini.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating that their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Rosellini:



Referral/Consult

Bar Affiliations

Mr. Rosellini was admitted to the practice of law in the State of Washington in 1933. He is a member in good standing of the Washington State Bar Association. No complaints have been filed against him.

Newspaper Articles

Enclosed is one copy each of nineteen articles concerning Mr. Rosellini which appeared in various issues of "The Seattle Daily Times," a newspaper of general circulation in the Seattle, Washington, area.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Mr. Rosellini.

Enclosures (19)



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : W. V. Cleveland *[Signature]*

FROM : Mr. Connell *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: ALBERT D. ROSELLINI  
SPECIAL INQUIRY

DATE: 6/15/65

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

As indicated in your memorandum <sup>to</sup> ~~from~~ Mr. Gale of 6/10/65 extensive additional investigation would have been required in the instant case to locate individuals who reportedly have knowledge of further pay-offs and other questionable activities on the part of Rosellini.

Some of the additional leads developed during the investigation which were not covered because of the substantial information already developed are as follows:

*of the Seattle report dated 6-1-65,*  
Page 22, discloses [redacted] a most unsavory individual, handled investigations for Rosellini in his private law practice. [redacted] *was not interviewed.*

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Page 41 of the report indicates former liquor inspector, [redacted] of the Washington State Liquor Board, possesses information indicating Rosellini had interests in liquor establishments.

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Page 42 of the report indicates that one [redacted], possesses information relative to Rosellini's concealed interest in a liquor tavern.

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Page 50 of the report indicates one [redacted] and [redacted] a Seattle bootlegger, also possessed information concerning Rosellini's interest in liquor establishments.

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Page 70 of the report indicates individuals named [redacted] also possessed information concerning Rosellini's questionable activities in connection with awarding contractors, securing campaign funds and holding interests in business through a third person.

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1 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 - Mr. Connell

JFC:emj

58 JUL 12 1965

*filed 101-3864-76*  
SEE [redacted]  
ADD. DISSEMINATION

NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 30 1965

Photo. Enc. Pgs 1 thru 100

CC TO: <u>SRA</u>
REQ. REC'D <u>5-13-73</u>
MAY 24 1973
ANS.
BY: <u>DF/acs</u>

5-13-73  
100-100000-1

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland  
Re: Albert D. Rosellini

Page 78 of the report indicates that one [redacted] a reported pimp and club operator, was a close associate of Rosellini and might possess questionable information concerning him.

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Page 80 of the report indicates one [redacted] reportedly made a substantial payment for a liquor license which he did not receive and was forced out of business.

Page 81 of the report indicates that in 1961 Rosellini and [redacted] Washington, according to rumor were planning to open a house of prostitution in King County during the World's Fair. [redacted] might or might not give us pertinent information if interviewed.

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Page 93 of the report indicates according to William C. Goodloe, Seattle, Washington, a client of a fellow attorney, reportedly paid \$5,000 for a liquor license. The name of the client was not revealed.

Page 94 of the report indicates that according to her attorney, [redacted] told him in 1959 her husband, Dr. [redacted] would register at motels in the State of Washington under fictitious names. She allegedly stated that after such registration Dr. [redacted] would move out and Rosellini would move in. [redacted] and [redacted] <sup>if</sup> interviewed might corroborate this information.

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Page 206 of the Seattle report discloses that one [redacted] who allegedly wrecked Rosellini's personal car just before he first became Governor, was residing in or near San Francisco, California.

b6  
b7C

Page 221 of the report indicates that one [redacted] reportedly residing in Tacoma, Washington, might have information indicating Rosellini bought a car for [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Page 244 of the report indicates that one William B. Bantz has information indicating two individuals paid \$5,000 for liquor licenses. He also might have information concerning money secured under questionable circumstances for Rosellini's campaign funds.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland  
Re: Albert D. Rosellini

As indicated in Bureau memorandum of 6/10/65, extensive investigations were already conducted in this case and it was felt that sufficient information had already been developed concerning Rosellini's <sup>appointment</sup> ~~appointment~~. In the interest of investigative time and expense the above-mentioned ~~potential~~ leads were not run out during the inquiry.

ACTION:

For record purposes in the event this investigation is reopened.

## Senator Rosellini Accused of Speeding

2/26/45

TACOMA, Feb. 26. (P)—State Senator Albert D. Rosellini of Seattle was charged by Tacoma police with speeding at 55 miles an hour this morning after a three-mile chase.

The state senator, who was on his way to Olympia, was irate over his arrest.

# Devin's Attack Called 'Smear'

By Rosellini 3

A statement by Mayor William F. Devin attacking the state crime hearing here last week as "politics" was labeled today as "innuendoes and outright smears" by State Senator Albert D. Rosellini, head of the Legislature's Crime Investigating Committee.

Following is the text of Rosellini's statement:

I am surprised and disappointed at Mayor Devin's statement. Our whole committee has tried to lean backwards to be fair and we have definitely stayed out of politics.

In the recent mayoralty campaign, in spite of heavy pressure and criticism, we refused to hold a hearing in Seattle during the campaign so as not to embarrass Devin's administration or to permit anybody to take advantage of the revelations that would come from our hearings.

We thought that Devin was above the position that we have found in most places that we have visited, where all criticism has come jointly from gamblers and underworld characters and local officials whose toes may have been stepped on by our committee by our revealing that the local officials were not enforcing the laws in driving out the gamblers and other vice characters.

## 'Same Tie-up' Seen

It is disappointing to see this same tie-up in Seattle.

I was aware that Devin and Governor Langlie were good friends, but am quite surprised to see that Devin would permit himself to be used in this manner as a "cat's paw" in the governor's political game.

Governor Langlie's Liquor Board and other departments under his control have been repeatedly assailed by witnesses at our hearings for failure to enforce the law or for maladministration.

Mr. Devin and Mr. Eastman had every opportunity at our hearing, as every one that witnessed the same can confirm, to be heard and they were repeatedly given every chance to make any defense or any charges that they cared to. If they had had any doubts or suspicions about the committee, they failed to voice them.

But now comes this "post-hearing smear." Mr. Devin suddenly attacks the committee and actually the whole Legislature. It must be assumed that he has discovered since the hearing that the public does not like his policy of licensing commercialized gambling or his recommendation that gambling be winked at throughout the state.

## Voting Record Available

Nobody has ever succeeded in pressuring this committee from doing its job, and Mayor Devin won't succeed, either. As to the questions he asked, the voting of any legislator on any issue is a matter of public record available to anyone, as the mayor well knows.

As for the question with reference to the state enforcing the gambling laws, the mayor knows that the state has no enforcement powers, but certainly the evidence we have received to date indicates that we should have some state authority to enforce gambling and other vice laws where local officials such as in Seattle have deliberately refused to do their sworn duty.

All other points raised in Devin's statement are merely innuendoes or outright smears, except for his suggestion that the state clear the statute books of hypocritical and ridiculous laws. That suggestion, obviously borrowed from our committee, is a good one.

It is regrettable that the mayor has seen fit to attack the good faith and integrity not only of this committee but of the entire Legislature.

No one man or group should claim a monopoly of honesty and integrity in public life.

# Crime-Probe Head Replies To Senators

Two state senators were re-matched in a verbal slugging-duel today as another out-growth of the state crime hearings here last week.

The battlers were State Senator William C. Goodloe and Senator Albert D. Rosellini, head of the Legislature's Crime Investigating Committee.

Goodloe charged that Rosellini had favored "gamblers and bottle-club operators" in Senate voting. Rosellini retorted that Goodloe was "seeking publicity for himself" and trying to promote the Republican Party.

## Second Bitter Clash

Their engagement followed another bitter one yesterday between Rosellini and Mayor William F. Devin over conduct of the crime hearings.

Goodloe included Senator Jess Sapp of Sedro Woolley, also a member of the committee, in his charges against Rosellini.

"I intended to bring out Senator Rosellini's voting record at the crime hearings," Goodloe said, "but he had me thrown out before I could do so.

## Record of 'Public Interest'

"Rosellini's voting record is of public interest, and should be widely known and understood by the public."

Goodloe is a Republican. Rosellini and Sapp are Democrats.

"not also," emphasized he was between "Rosellini and Mayor Devin, which developed yesterday when Mayor Devin charged the committee hearings were 'purely political.'" Rosellini replied that Devin was trying to "smear" the committee.

Goodloe cited four votes by Rosellini and Sapp, as being "typical" of their records on vice and crime legislation at the 1951 session.

## Regulation Opposed

"Regarding bottle clubs, the Senate Journal shows that Rosellini and Sapp voted against a bill to regulate bottle clubs by putting them under the State Liquor Board's jurisdiction," Goodloe said.

"On pinball machines, the record shows Rosellini and Sapp voted for a bill to license pinballs under local option. It was a bill the pinball lobby wanted. It would have opened the door to unlimited pinball operations under the guise of obtaining revenue. The bill later was vetoed by Governor Langlie.

"Rosellini and Sapp also voted against a motion to postpone indefinitely consideration of a bill which would have permitted a state lottery. This was a rising vote, but those present will recall how Senators Rosellini and Sapp voted."

## Goodloe Was Ejected

Goodloe was ejected from the crime hearings by state patrolmen on Rosellini's orders after Goodloe began asking questions about Rosellini's plans to run for governor, the cost of the hearings and other matters.

Notified of Goodloe's charges, Rosellini issued the following statement:

"Senator Goodloe's snide and carping statement today is worth answering only because his motives should be challenged.

"His motives are: 1. To get publicity for himself; 2. To promote the Republican Party by any means, no matter how unfair or hypocritical."

"I am not ashamed of my voting record in the State Senate. I will put it alongside Senator Goodloe's or that of any other legislator, and gladly leave the public to judge who serves it best.

## The 'True Facts'

"As to the specific votes which Goodloe cites against me, and which he lifted out of context in an attempt to reflect my honesty and good faith, here are the true facts:

"1. Regarding the 'bottle-club bill': This was such a poor bill that it was tossed out by the courts once, and is now before the Supreme Court. I voted against it because it was inadequate to do the job of controlling bottle clubs, which it was intended to do. I told the sponsors of the bill that I would write them a bill that would really do the job against bottle clubs, or would vote for a good bill on the subject. My offer wasn't taken. Instead they got a poor bill, which probably will be thrown out finally, and they'll be back where they started.

"2. Regarding the pinball bill: This was a bill to permit every community to vote by local option on whether it wanted pinballs or not. I favor that home-rule principle. I still think it's a good one, and that every city and town has the right to vote on whether it wants pinballs or not.

"3. Regarding the state lottery bill: This was more or less a joke in the Legislature. Some of us, including I believe most Republicans, voted to carry along the fun in co-operation with Senator Tiscala of Pacific County. But no one ever took the bill seriously. Goodloe hasn't much sense of humor.

## Comparison Welcomed

"If Senator Goodloe wants to compare voting records, I'll be happy to do so. I'm sure his won't look so good.

"Furthermore, if we're going to debate vice and crime voting records, I suggest that all the senators and representatives be invited to take part. The public would then see that we Democrats and the Republicans were on the same side on many of these issues, because we were all trying to gain the same objective—which as far as I'm concerned was simply to pass good bills to control or eradicate evil things.

"Senator Goodloe and Mayor Devin are just two more of many obstacles thrown in the path of our committee to try to stop it from doing a good job.

## Threats Were Made

"From the very beginning we've had threats of lawsuits, threats to cut off our appropriations, even personal physical threats through phone calls and letters. And now come selfish and political attacks, obviously aimed at ruining and stopping the constructive work of this committee.

"At least our opponents have been consistent in that criticism has come solely from vice elements and from those public officials who also have good reasons to fear our impartial investigation."

# Rosellini Says He's Paying Own Campaign Bills

State Senator Albert D. Rosellini, Democratic candidate for governor, said today he is paying most of his campaign expenses out of his own pocket.

Ross Cunningham, Times political writer, invited Rosellini yesterday to tell how much he is spending and where the money is coming from.

Cunningham made the offer in a column reporting that Rosellini's opponents have been criticizing his extensive campaign expenditures.

## Friends Help Some

Rosellini did not disclose how much money he is spending but said:

"I am acting as my own campaign manager and I am financing most of my own campaign. I have had some financial support from friends and relatives nancial supporta and also a small amount of financial assistance from some of the over 25,000 people who signed petitions urging me to run for governor."

Rosellini said most of his opponents were making television and radio appearances and advertising in other ways which he could not afford.

## Volunteers Aid Campaign

"I would also like to point out," Rosellini stated, "that there have been hundreds of volunteer workers assisting in my campaign, including people who recently toured the state with me, who took their vacations in order to go along."

Rosellini also replied to a rival candidate's charges that he is telling a half-truth in saying he is chairman of the "Little Hoover Committee," which is studying ways to streamline state government.

"Some of my opponents have inferred that I wasn't entitled to credit for creating the 'Little Hoover Committee,'" Rosellini said. "Any statements I have made are matters of legislative record."

"That will bear out that I, as chairman of the Legislative Council's committee on state and local government, originated the idea of making an over-all study of government to create efficiency and economy and eliminate red-tape."

## Citizen's Committee Praised

"Our committee appointed a Citizen's Advisory Committee to

penditures.

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## Citizen's Committee Praised

"Our committee appointed a Citizen's Advisory Committee to participate in the job, of which Harold Shefelman is chairman. I am happy to report that the citizens' committee has worked hard on this plan."

Supporters of Charles W. Hodde, one of Rosellini's rivals for the Democratic nomination, have asserted that Hodde, as Speaker of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Legislative Council, also played a major role in establishing the committee.

The Hodde camp's complaint is that Rosellini is posing as sole founder of the committee, whereas not only Hodde but also others, including Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, were responsible for forming it.



## Liquor Firms

### Solicited,

### Says Ruoff

OLYMPIA, Oct. 9.—(A.P.)—State Representative Richard Ruoff today charged that liquor-firm representatives who sell their products to the State Liquor Control Board are being asked to buy five to 15 of the \$100 tickets to the November 4 testimonial dinner for Governor Rosellini.

#### Soliciting Charge

In a letter to Don Abel, Ruoff, a Seattle Republican, said:

"Since each liquor representative is responsible for the sale of between 5 and 15 tickets, and since each liquor-store manager in the state and each district supervisor is responsible for one ticket, it would appear that the Liquor Board is now actively engaged in the solicitation of political funds.

Abel said instructions have been issued that nobody working for the Liquor Board may sell a ticket to another person who works for state government.

#### Distinction Noted

Abel acknowledged that the Liquor Board employees could sell to the public. He said that would not be in conflict with Rosellini's directive that state employees were not to be pressured into buying the tickets.

State employees can buy voluntarily, Abel added.

"If anybody wants to buy a ticket, that is their privilege," Abel said. "I personally have bought a ticket and

assume that a considerable number of employees of the Liquor Board will be there. Yet there has not been nor will there be any coercion of any kind by an employee to

CUNNINGHAM'S COMMENT:

## Gubernatorial Candidates

### Rosellini Campaign Aide Got

### \$1,404 Estate-Appraisal Fee

JUN 11 1959

A man who wrote speeches and answered mail for Governor Rosellini and later worked for the State Tax Commission was named by the commission to appraise a \$1,404,346 estate, it was learned today.

Harold L. Booch received a \$1,404 fee for the appraisal.

Booch was named an appraiser of the Peter G. Schmidt estate while Booch was employed in the governor's office in early 1957.

Schmidt was chairman of the board of the Olympia Brewing Co.

#### State Post Resigned

In April, 1957, Booch was named head of the Tax Commission's unclaimed-property and antiques division. He resigned in July, 1958, and went to work for the Boeing Airplane co.

Booch is a spares-contract requirement co-ordinator for the Boeing transport division in keeping the Rosellini administration in power.

The opinion seems to be general in Democratic circles that Rosellini is stronger now than he was two and a half months ago when the 1959 Legislature adjourned.

He lives at 13709 39th Av. N. E.

Booch never was a state-named appraiser while working for the Tax Commission, said William S. Schumacher, chairman.

#### Name Off List

In the past six months Booch has been named to appraiserships, but he "is not on the list now," Schumacher said.

The governor said today he remembered Booch among Democrats who worked on the gubernatorial campaign, but Booch never was on the payroll of the governor's office.

Booch was paid by another state agency at the time he wrote speeches and answered mail in the governor's office, newsmen said.

Rosellini did not recall Booch among his speechwriters.

# Explained By Rosellini

By ED GUTHMAN

Governor Rosellini told The Times today that a desire to deal with a larger bank was the only reason for appointing Chase Manhattan Bank of New York as the state's fiscal agent.

Effective Wednesday, Chase will replace the Chemical Corn Exchange Bank of New York, which has been the state's agent for 25 years.

The agent's duties, prescribed by an 1895 law, are limited to making payments due on bonds of the state and all its subdivisions, including cities, counties and school districts.

## Bank Gets Use of Money

The bank is not paid a fee, but can have the use of the money, deposited to pay the bonds, for not less than 12 days. Interest on the deposits in recent years has netted Chemical Corn Exchange less than \$25,000 annually a spokesman said.

Rosellini indicated Chase's duties will be expanded to include serving as the state's financial adviser.

"We were not dissatisfied with Chemical Corn, but we felt Chase would be more effective," Rosellini said.

"Chase can serve in many other assignments, such as possibly helping to finance major projects like the Second Lake Washington Bridge.

"I've always found it an advantage to deal with people who have the greatest influence. I felt the state's interests would be better served in dealing with a larger bank."

Chase, with assets of more than \$8,000,000,000, vies with the National City Bank of New York as the nation's second and third largest banks. The Bank of America is the largest.

Chemical Corn, with assets of more than \$3,000,000,000, will become the nation's fifth largest bank after completing a merger this summer with the New York Trust Co.

Rosellini had Ernest Ketcham, Seattle business executive and chairman of the State Highway Commission, explore whether a new fiscal agent should be selected.

Ketcham communicated with officials of the Chase Chemical Corn and other New York banks on a trip East on private business.

## Four-Month Study

"We studied the question for four months," Ketcham said. "The governor thought we'd better take a good look for we need not only a good investment counsel but also an international company that can put things together. The administration felt that Chemical Corn had not been vigorous enough to take care of what this state's financial needs are going to be."

Richard Lighthall, Chemical Corn trust officer, said the bank was at a loss to understand why the change was made.

"We don't believe there is

anything Chase can do that we can't do or wouldn't do within reason," Lighthall said.

## "Good Job for 25 Years"

"We felt we had done a good job for 25 years and we hate to lose the agency and our contacts with our friends in Washington.

"We never have been able to find out why the governor made the change. When Mr. Ketcham was here, he talked in a vague way and beat around the bush."

Commented Ketcham:

"That's part of tough luck. We knew what Chemical Corn could do—they had the agency for 25 years. There were no dollars and cents involved."

Agency appointments are for four years. Chase will serve until April 8, 1963.

## No Record Of Activities In Seattle Kept

—Sasy Rosellini

OLYMPIA, April 11.—(A.P.)—Governor Rosellini today said he would not be able to list the official state business he handled during 119 days he spent in Seattle last year.

The governor mentioned the 119 days last week when he disclosed that he is considering asking the Legislature to establish branch offices for him in Seattle and Spokane.

At today's news conference, Rosellini conceded that the time spent in Seattle and Spokane "might have been partly business, partly political social."

The governor said he had not kept a record of the activities, but had been given the 119-day figure by the management of the Olympic Hotel as the number of days he had stayed at the hotel last year.

Rosellini said he had not stayed in other Seattle hotels.

When newsmen asked the governor whether part of the 119 days may have been spent in political and social activities as well as business, the governor replied:

"If you see 20 persons on business and perhaps crown a queen at a social function

# HOTEL EXPENSES:

## Records Reveal How Rosellini's Funds Were Used

By ED GUTHMAN 4/11/60

Some hotel expenditures from one of Gov. Albert D. Rosellini's private political expense accounts do not appear to have been for political or official purposes, The Times' investigation of the governor's expense spending has disclosed.

Records show that about \$3,500 was paid from the governor's "A and D Fund" to the Olympic and New Washington hotels here for food, beverages and telephone calls from January, 1957—when Rosellini took office—through April, 1958.

The hotels did not charge the governor for the rooms he used.

### Same Day at 2 Hotels

Records show that Rosellini's free rooms at both the Olympic and The New Washington often were occupied on the same day during an 11-month period in 1957 and 1958.

The Times found, for example, that on June 1, 1957—a Saturday—Rosellini was billed for restaurant and telephone charges at The Olympic totaling \$29.23 and at The New Washington totaling \$11.87, which were paid by the "A and D Fund."

The governor did not charge the state for any expenses on that date.

However, on August 1 to 4, 1957—Thursday through Sunday—the "A and D Fund" paid for \$24.08 of incidental charges at The New Washington and \$14.16 at The Olympic, but the hotel rooms were free. Rosellini collected \$30.37 for "subsistence and lodging" from the state for that period.

### Governor Was Reimbursed

On January 3 and 4, 1958—a Friday and Saturday—the "A and D Fund" paid for \$24.08 of incidental charges at The New Washington and \$26.23 at The Olympic and Rosellini was reimbursed \$7.50 by the state for "subsistence and lodging."

Whether Rosellini found need to use rooms at both hotels on the same day, or whether someone else stayed at one hotel while the governor stayed at the other, The Times has not determined.

The \$3,500 paid to the two hotels from the "A and D Fund" during the 16-month period exceeded the total amount Rosellini collected from the state for all official traveling expenses during the first two years of his administration.

During 1957 and 1958, Rosellini received a total of \$2,971.36 from the state for official travel expenses and \$1,461.28 in 1959, for a three-year total of \$4,432.64.

### **Records of Special Account**

Records of the special account were made available to The Times by officials. They listed contributions from many of the directors, supervisory employees and others, including persons who have been appointed by the state to appraise large estates.

A list of expenditures from the "D. F. R. Special Account," which appeared completed, did not show any payments to any hotels, so there may be a third fund—"Friends of Rosellini."

Officials of Western Hotels, Inc., which operates The Olympic, and the Doric Co., which owns The New Washington, said they had offered to make rooms available free to Rosellini.

Edward E. Carlson, executive vice president of Western Hotels, said it is the company's practice to provide governors with free rooms in every state in which Western operates.

Carlson, however, indicated that Rosellini had used free rooms at The Olympic more than Western had expected.

### **Use More Than Expected**

Spokesman for Gov. Mark Hatfield of Oregon and Gov. Pat Brown of California told The Times that Hatfield's and Brown's use of free hotel rooms was the exception, rather than the rule.

Carlson and Floyd R. Clodfelter, president of the Doric Co., said it was customary for hotels to provide leading political figures with rooms on a complimentary basis or at a reduced rate.

Carlson and Clodfelter said hotels generally seek to attract leading politicians, as well as other celebrities, for prestige and business reasons.

"Having the governor stay in The Olympic results in prestige, advertising and promotion value which more than pays for the service," Carlson said.

"Having the governor stay in The Olympic results in prestige, advertising and promotion value which more than pays for the service," Carlson said.

### **Not a Political Contribution**

Clodfelter commented:

"We do not regard the service extended Rosellini as a political contribution. We considered it good business advertising and promotion."

However, another leading hotelman told The Times that the practice of giving top political figures free rooms on a regular basis, involving large amounts of money, was becoming increasingly rare because of high operating costs and publicity over conflicts of interest in public offices.

### **Rosellini's Salary**

The \$14,772.04 is in addition to Rosellini's salary of \$10,000 and his annual allowance of \$12,000 for maintenance of the Governor's Mansion. Rosellini last year earned a \$7,000 increase in the governor's salary, voted by the Legislature.

Rosellini has received the same travel allowance from the state as other officials and state employees.

In 1937, 1938 and the first six months of 1939, the state provided \$9 a day for "subsistence and lodging" incident to travel within the state and \$12 a day outside the state, plus reimbursement for travel and miscellaneous expenses.

The 1959 Legislature raised the per diem for "subsistence and lodging," effective last July 1, to \$12 within the state and \$15 outside.

Rosellini told The Times a few weeks ago that he needed a private political expense account because there are many expenses, incident to being governor, that are not chargeable to the state. And, the governor said, he has not charged the state for "half" of his official expenses.

### **Department Heads Created Fund**

Rosellini said that his department heads, knowing this, created a modest fund to help pay his extra-office expenses.

The Times found, however, that there were two private political bank accounts—and apparently a third one—available to Rosellini, and that of more than \$38,000 deposited in the accounts since the governor was elected at least \$22,000 had been spent.

Donations contributions by department heads and other state employees, money from the funds from politicians and others and some surplus campaign contributions.

These are the "A and D Fund" The Times found these were the "Democrats for Rosellini

fund" and apparently an account known as the "Friends of Rosellini Fund."

The payments to hotels for Rosellini's expenses have been among the largest expenditures from the fund.

### **Hotel Redecorated Rooms**

The New Washington redecorated two rooms for Rosellini after he was elected in 1956 and placed a sign—"Governor's Suite"—on the door. The hotel made the suite available whenever Rosellini wanted it, which apparently was often, hotel records show.

However, friends or associates of Rosellini, or someone, also apparently had access to the suite, because charges for food, beverages, telephone calls and valet service were billed to Rosellini on many days when the governor was not in Seattle.

Rosellini ceased staying at The New Washington after February, 1958, and the sign—"Governor's Suite"—later was removed.

The Olympic did not set aside a special suite for Rosellini, but gave him rooms which were available. He continues to stop at The Olympic when in Seattle.

### **Campaign Surplus Put in Fund**

Both hotels sent bills for the incidental expenses charged to Rosellini's rooms to Dr. Thomas W. James, a Seattle oral surgeon, who was treasurer of the Rosellini-for-Governor Committee in 1956.

The "A and D Fund," named for Rosellini's initials, was created in March, 1957, with \$8,000-plus in surplus campaign contributions. Dr. James told The Times. He kept the fund's records and wrote the checks drawn on it.

The "A and D Fund" was closed in August, 1958, after its balance had dwindled to \$21.03.

The Olympic now sends its bills to Rosellini's office.

Rosellini was reported last week as having told The Post-Intelligencer that The Olympic bills now are being paid out of the "A and D Fund," which he said is known as the "Friends of Rosellini Fund."

# Rosellini Received Check From A and D Fund

By ED GUTHMAN

At least one check from the "A and D Fund" went directly to Gov. Albert D. Rosellini, records of the fund have disclosed.

The "A and D Fund" is one of two or more of Rosellini's private political expense accounts which The Times has been probing.

The check, for \$297.55, apparently was to reimburse Rosellini for expenses in connection with a trip east in June, 1957. However, The Times has not been able to determine if that was so.

## Placed in Trust Account

The check, dated July 8, 1957, was made payable to "Albert D. Rosellini" and the indorsement shows that it was deposited into the "Albert D. Rosellini Trust Account" in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Seattle.

Governor Rosellini indicated to The Times yester-

day that he was not aware of the check. 4-12-60

In June, 1957, Rosellini attended a conference of governors in Williamsburg, Va. Upon returning, he stopped in Chicago, June 29 and 30, after being in Washington, D. C., and New York.

Among the records of the "A and D Fund" is a \$58.47 bill for use of Room 2327 at The Palmer House in Chicago by "Mr. and Mrs. Ted Gamble, Suite 1111, Empire State Building, New York," on June 29 and 30 and July 1, 1957.

## Payment Date Noted

The bill has a penned notation adding \$58.47 to \$239.08 for a total of \$297.55—the amount of the check—and the following:

"Paid ADR 7-7-57."

Dr. Thomas W. James, Seattle oral surgeon who kept the "A and D Fund" for Rosellini, said the addition and the notation were in James' handwriting.

"Suite 1111" of the Empire

State Building is the mail room for offices of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Du Pont officials told The Times they had no employee named Ted Gamble. They said a clerk, Edward Gamble, worked in the mail room in 1957 but has retired. Efforts to find Gamble were not successful.

## Fictitious Names Used

Governor Rosellini told The Times that he sometimes used fictitious names in traveling, to maintain a semblance of privacy at political affairs, but never had done so in Chicago.

"Mrs. Rosellini and I were in Chicago after the Williamsburg convention and we stayed there one or two nights," Rosellini said.

Rosellini said he stopped in Chicago so he could visit Moosheart, Ill., a city for orphans maintained by the Loyal Order of Moose, of



which the governor is a member. He said he did not recall at which hotel he stayed.

The records of the "A and D Fund" did not disclose any pattern of how payments for Rosellini's expenses were authorized.

#### No Charge for Rooms

The Olympic and New Washington Hotels here sent bills for food, beverages, telephone calls and valet service, charged to Rosellini's rooms, directly to Dr. James. The hotels did not charge the governor for the rooms.

Sometimes, James received written directions from Rosellini's office to pay bills, the "A and D Fund" records indicated.

The Times found a bill for \$455.29, submitted by "Washington Supreme, Inc.," on May 21, 1957.

The bill, mostly for long-distance telephone calls, was on stationery with the letter-heading—"Law offices of Albert D. Rosellini, Suite 1111

Smith Tower, Seattle 4" — Rosellini's office before he became governor.

#### Note Asked Payment

Stapled to the bill was this note:

"Dear Tom: The governor would appreciate you paying this to him. As you know I have been five months behind in my bookkeeping and finally just balanced today so this is all O. K. Many thanks."

The note is signed "Joanne." Mrs. Joanne Junglov then was on the governor's secretarial staff.

The "A and D Fund" checkbook had a stub for Check No. 128, dated June 5, 1957, with a notation that a check for \$455.29 was made payable to "A. D. Rosellini" for "expenses paid by Rosellini dated May 21, '57." The canceled check was not found.

Rosellini told The Times yesterday that the name Washington Supreme, Inc., "rang a bell." He said he thought it had been estab-

lished in connection with his campaign for election in 1956.

#### Secretary's Bill Paid

Dr. James also received instructions from the governor's office in January or February, 1958, to pay a \$90.22 bill for Miss Marjorie Gunderson, Rosellini's secretary, at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco.

Attached to a letter from the hotel to Miss Gunderson was a note from the "Office of Governor" with these instructions:

"Dr. Tom James: The boss told me to send this to you for you to take care of. This was for the Nov. 1956 trip. If there is any question, he will talk to you about it.—Marj."

The bill was paid February 24, 1958, with an "A and D Fund" check on which was written across the top, "Miss Marjorie Gunderson Acct."

#### Office Equipment Bought

About \$650 was spent from the "A and D Fund" for fur-

niture and equipment for an office in the Vance Building, which Rosellini maintained in 1957 for political work.

The fund also was used for air-line tickets for Dr. James and unidentified persons and for advertising, telephone calls, bills at restaurants and incidental expenses.

Checks made out to "cash" totaled about \$1,500.

The "A and D Fund" was established in March, 1957, with \$8,000-plus of surplus campaign contributions and existed until August, 1958. It was the forerunner and apparently the smallest of Rosellini's private expense funds.

Late in 1957, a fund known as "Democrats for Rosellini" was established by key appointive officials of the Rosellini administration. There also apparently is a third fund "Friends of Rosellini."

# 79 Paid \$30,725 Into Rosellini Expense Fund

By ED GUTHMAN

Gov. Albert D. Rosellini's political expense fund, known as "Democrats for Rosellini," up to a month ago totaled \$30,725.84 in contributions from 79 persons.

The fund was established in 1957 so that directors of state departments, who had been appointed or retained by Rosellini, could help the governor pay political expenses.

In probing Rosellini's expense spending, however, The Times found that the largest contributions were made by persons whom the State Tax Commission had appointed to appraise large estates.

## Paid in Installments

"D. F. R. Fund" records, kept by George Parks, a member of the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, listed the largest contribution—\$2,183.38—as having been made in five installments in 1958 and 1959 by William S. Jenks, Everett real-estate man.

Jenks told The Times that he never had heard of the "D. F. R. Fund" and never made any political contributions in odd-cent amounts as credited on Parks' ledger. Jenks was Rosellini's manager in Snohomish County in the 1956 election.

Jenks said he made many contributions to Democratic funds, but that they were not connected with the appraisals he made for the state. Parks' records listed two cash gifts of \$500 and \$388.66 and three checks for \$603.80, \$571.98 and \$118.94, as having been contributed by Jenks.

## Ex-Partners Contributed

The second biggest contribution—\$1,995.49—was listed in Parks' records as from Rosellini's former law partners, Raymond C. Brumbach and William F. Hennessey of Seattle.

Brumbach, who has been the state's appraiser for sev-

Democrats, said they never contributed to the fund.

Parks' records listed two contributions from Gallagher, totaling \$1,800, and four from Durkan, totaling \$900.

"I've checked my records and I definitely never gave anyone \$900, Durkan said. 'If I had contributed to the fund, I certainly would say so.'"

Gallagher told The Times: "I have not given any money to Governor Rosellini or for the governor's benefit since the 1956 campaign. I have not been in a position to do so."

## Contributions "Justified"

Francis Pearson, chairman of the State Public Service Commission was instrumental in establishing the fund. He justified the fund's acceptance of contributions from estate appraisers on these grounds:

"It is not like someone seeking a favor from the administration. The appraisers already have received favors and they are showing their gratitude."

"They're interested in the governor's re-election, just as we directors are. If the governor isn't re-elected, these appraisals will go to Republicans as they have in the past."

The "D. F. R. Fund" is one of two funds, totaling more than \$38,000, from which about \$22,000 has been spent, mainly for Rosellini's benefit, since 1957.

Balance of \$19,056

The "D. F. R. Fund" had a balance of \$19,056.98 last month, Parks' records show.

The "A and D Fund," totaling more than \$8,000 in contributions left over from the 1956 campaign, was closed in August, 1958.

The Times found that Rosellini apparently has a third fund—"Friends of Rosellini"—which is being managed by Ernest A. Jonson, a Seattle

James B. McGoldrick, senior account purchasing agent, Liquor Board, \$150.

John E. Prim, a State Parole Board member, \$708.33.

James D. Skaggs, a former member of the Parole Board, \$100. (The contribution was refunded after Skaggs resigned in February.)

Patrick D. Sutherland, member of the Public Service Commission, \$460.

J. W. Slawson, Liquor Board auditor, \$300.

William S. Schumacher, Tax Commission chairman, \$100.

Mrs. Louise Taylor, director, Department of Licenses, \$750.

John Vanderzicht, director, Parks and Recreation Commission, \$200.

## Some Silent on Amount

Others, who said they contributed but declined to state the amount, were:

(The amount credited to them, in Parks' records is shown in parentheses.)

Wes Barclift, executive secretary, Public Service Commission (\$500).

Joe Dwyer, director, Department of Agriculture (\$100).

John Gregory, state printer (\$500).

Art Garton, assistant director, Department of Conservation (\$600).

J. Burke Gibson, who has been a secretary in the governor's office for many years (\$50).

Charles W. Hodde, director, Department of General Administration (\$100).

## Other Amounts Listed

Others, who could not be reached, and the amounts credited to them in Parks' records, were:

Dr. Bernard Bucove, director, Department of Health, \$300.

George Starlund, director, Department of Public Assistance, \$105.

Clark Squire, Tax Commis-

bank on June 16, 1959.

#### Contributions Voluntary

Several persons, who have received the standard 1/10 of per cent probate fee for appraising estates, confirmed that they voluntarily contributed amounts listed to them in Parks' books. They included:

K. O. Finnila, Longview, sellini's campaign manager Cowlitz County, \$1,400. State Senator Frank Connor, Democrat, Seattle, \$1,000.

Mrs. Mildred Joseph, wife Hilliard Joseph, Yakima tit broker and Rosellini nd-raiser, \$400.

Cecil Gholson, Seattle byist and former airplane company executive, \$200. Gholson is a former Republican state representative in the 15th District, Yakima County.

Connor, Finnila, Mrs. Joseph and Cholson said there is no relation between the amounts of their contributions and the amounts of their appraisal fees.

#### Solons Deny Payments

Two King County legislators, Senators Michael A. Galcher and Martin J. D.

#### Fund Not Secret

Pearson, in establishing the "D. F. R. Fund," urged the directors to contribute one month's salary. Some did. Some contributed lesser amounts and some did not contribute.

The fund has not been secret. Pearson said that after the Associated Press in Olympia disclosed the existence of the fund in a news article, in 1958, many supervisory employees asked to contribute.

Many directors and supervisory employees, told The Times they contributed the amounts shown on Parks' records. All said they did so voluntarily and were happy to assist the governor.

#### Other Contributors

Besides Pearson, who contributed \$958.33, others were: Don Abel, Liquor Board chairman, \$1,250.

B. B. Brodin, assistant director, Department of Budget, \$20.

William A. Bugge, director of highways, \$150.

Roy A. Betlach, State Patrol chief, \$942.

Earl Coc, director, Department of Conservation, \$1,000.

Sam Long, state personnel director, \$250.

partment of Fisheries, \$1,000.

Charles C. Ralls, director, Department of Civil Defense, \$300.

Parks, who kept the records, said he contributed. He declined to state the amount and The Times did not find a sum credited to him in his ledger. Parks said the records were transferred last month to Jonson, the accountant.

#### No Contributions Made

Directors who apparently did not contribute included:

W. A. Gebenini, Department of Aeronautics.

H. DeWayne Kreager, formerly head of the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

Lloyd Nelson, former director of general administration.

Garrett Heyns, Department of Institutions.

Jerry Hagan, Department of Labor and Industries.

Charles W. Bryant and Fred C. Koch, Liquor Board members who were appointed by former Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, Republican.

Harold E. Miller, former director of the State Pollution Control Commission.

Harris G. Hunter, Parole Board chairman, and John Lillywhite, Parole Board member.

Arthur L. Baker, a former State Patrol sergeant, who represents a liquor distillery, confirmed that he contributed \$600 as shown in Parks' records.

Wesley N. Miller, a private detective who also is a liquor representative, declined to say whether he contributed \$500 as listed by Parks.

"What I do with my money is my own business," Miller said.

# \$38,000 Contributed By Aides, Politicians

4-14-60

By ED GUTHMAN

Gov. Albert D. Rosellini has used two private political funds—and apparently a third one—to pay for a wide range of expenses since he took office in 1957, investigation by The Times has disclosed.

More than \$38,000 in contributions from key officials of the Rosellini administration, politicians and others has been deposited into the funds.

Expenditures up to last month have totaled about \$22,000, The Times has learned. Besides the cash expenditures, Rosellini received free hotel rooms in Seattle and elsewhere. The rooms in Seattle, had they been paid for, would have cost about \$7,000.

The Times found that Rosellini collected from the state travel allowance for "subsistence and lodging" on some days when his hotel room was made available without charge and his incidental expenses were paid by at least one of the funds.

## War Chest Separate

The funds are not connected with a \$500,000 war chest, raised at a \$100-a-plate testimonial dinner for Rosellini last November—most or all of which the Democratic Party earmarked for the governor's campaign for re-election this year.

There was the "A and D Fund," totaling at least \$8,000, which was used mainly to pay incidental expenses for Rosellini at the Olympic and New Washington hotels in Seattle. The fund was in existence from March, 1957, through July, 1958, and got its title from the governor's initials.

Money for the "A and D Fund" came from contributions to Rosellini after his election in 1956.

The \$8,000-plus was left over after all campaign bills were paid, Dr. Thomas W. James, treasurer of the Rosellini-For-Governor Committee, told The Times.

## Users Unidentified

The "A and D Fund" was used to pay hotel bills in Chicago, San Francisco, Las Vegas and Portland, Ore., for rooms rented by persons who registered apparently under fictitious names, the investigation disclosed.

The fund also was used to pay bills for secretaries on Rosellini's staff.

The second private fund, the "D. F. R. Special Account," was established late in 1957 by Francis Pearson, chairman of the State Public Service Commission, and George F. Parks, then a commission member and now a member of the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles.

Pearson told The Times he "became aware" that Rosellini's official expense allowance did not cover many of the costs connected with being governor.

### Contributions Asked

Pearson said he asked state department directors, who had been appointed or retained by Rosellini, to contribute one month's salary to the fund voluntarily.

Apparently, Pearson was unaware of the existence of the "A and D Fund."

D. F. R. stands for "Democrats for Rosellini."

Records of the "D. F. R. Fund" show collections totaling \$30,725.84 and expenditures of \$13,725.71 up to last month.

Not all of Rosellini's directors have contributed to the fund, but many have.

### Donors Listed

"D. F. R. Fund" records also list contributions from legislators and Rosellini backers who have been appointed by the state to appraise large estates, and from some state employees who have supervisory jobs.

The records list 21 contributions of \$500 or more, ranging up to \$2,183.38.

The records show the fund has been used to pay for telephone charges billed to the governor's mansion; for printing, telegrams, postage and other political expenses, including campaign contributions to some candidates for the Legislature.

Pearson told The Times that Parks originally kept the records of the "D. F. R. Fund," but that they now are being kept by Ernest

A. Jonson, a Seattle certified public accountant.

### 3rd Fund Indicated

Governor Rosellini last Friday disclosed existence of what apparently is a third political-expense account, known as the "Friends of Rosellini Fund."

The Times began probing the funds several months ago. As the investigation was nearing completion, Rosellini gave partial information about the "Friends of Rosellini Fund" to The Post-Intelligencer, after refusing on March 29 and again on March 31 to disclose to The Times the details of how his extra-office expenses have been paid.

On March 29 and March 31, The Times asked Rosellini these questions:

1. How many political expense funds do you have?
2. Who are the contributors?
3. How much money is involved?
4. What has the money been used for?

Rosellini declined to disclose the identity of the contributors, how much money is involved or how much money has been spent but said:

"I don't know how many funds there are. I'd better refer you to Ernie Jonson or Luke Graham (state Democratic chairman). You'd better talk to someone else.

"... I am fully familiar with the fact that we have a fund. It has been in existence since the inception of my administration.

"... We're talking about very little (money) here. Originally, Francis (Pearson) and some of the directors met. Between contributions from the directors, plus contributions from the party, the fund has been adequate as far as I know."

### Salary Boost Rejected

Rosellini last year vetoed an increase in the governor's annual salary from \$15,000 to \$22,000. Besides his salary, the governor receives \$1,000 a month for maintenance of the mansion. In vetoing the salary increase, Rosellini said:

"Time and time again I stated publicly and have advised the Legislature that I did not advocate, did not ask for and do not want a raise in the salary of the office of governor.

"It is my firm conviction that the governor's salary should not be raised at this time. It is my considered judgment that economy begins at home."

On March 30, as Rosellini suggested, The Times questioned Ernest Jonson, the certified public accountant. Jonson pointed out that all his work is confidential.

#### *Records Confidential*

"I have no instructions from the governor or anyone else to give you any information," Jonson said.

On the following day, The Times again asked Governor Rosellini to instruct Jonson to open the records. Rosellini refused.

Rosellini told The Times that he never had seen any fund records and had not put any of his own money into the fund—or funds.

Records of the "Democrats for Rosellini Fund" credited a cash contribution of \$1,600 on October 20, 1958, as having been made by "A. D. R."

Rosellini stressed that contributions to the directors' fund were voluntary.

#### *No 'Arm-Bending'*

"You won't find any arm-bending here," the governor said. "No one has been solicited or pressured, nor will they be."

The information about the "Friends of Rosellini Fund," which Rosellini gave The Post-Intelligencer, coincides in a general way with the purposes and organization of the "Democrats for Rosellini Fund."

However, The Times' investigation indicated that the funds are separate.

Records of the "Democrats for Rosellini Fund," which appeared complete, listed expenditures which were not mentioned by Rosellini in his statement to The Post-Intelligencer.

Expenditures which The Post-Intelligencer reported as having been made from the "Friends of Rosellini Fund" do not appear on the records of the "Democrats for Rosellini Fund" made available to The Times by others.

There were other discrepancies between the information which Rosellini made available to The Post-Intelligencer and the records which The Times' investigation turned up.

# Gov. Rosellini Issues Statement on Times Articles

Following is the text of a statement made by Governor Rosellini at The Times' invitation, commenting on The Times' investigation of the governor's three private political-expense funds.

— 9/15/60

This statement contains some very serious charges. But first let me make one thing clear. For the past three years most of the newspapers, radio and television stations and the wire services—in other words, the members of the press, in general—have been quite fair in their treatment of the current administration in Olympia. Their reports have been objective and factual. There is one exception. This is The Seattle Times.

The Times has used its news columns for political purposes. This certainly is not in the best traditions of American journalism.

Historically, reliable newspapers have confined their personal opinions to the editorial page and have used the news columns to publish unbiased reports. In the past two years we have seen The Times violate this principle on at least three occasions.

## "Double Standard"

Another charge which I must make, and a very grave one, too, is that The Seattle Times sets a double standard, one for the Republicans and another for the Democrats. I must accuse The Times of "winking" at activities of the previous administration. I refer specifically to the methods which the Republicans used for many years to reward political party workers through estate-appraisal fees, the direction of business this way or that under the old purchasing system, or by assuring the elite or faithful of big incomes as representatives of "liquor lines" and even to the splitting of insurance commissions.

(As a matter of fact, after my inauguration I refused to participate in this insurance-commission arrangement. We give the insurance to the lowest bidder.)

The Republicans used these and other methods to distribute their political spoils—and The Times looked the other way.

## "Contrived Scheme"

During the past two years, The Times has embarked carefully contrived scheme to discredit the current administration.

Their distortions have been evident to the old hands at politics. They have now made their motives obvious to the general public.

Yesterday a phone rang in my office at Olympia. The caller was a woman unknown to anyone on my staff. She informed us that she thought The Times was being unfair and that she had canceled her subscription. She was not a Democrat, but her call was typical of many we have received since The Times began its latest series on political funds.

Indignation at The Times has been expressed by a number of prominent persons—bankers, industrialists, labor representatives, party workers, businessmen, professional persons—and by just plain folks of both political parties.

It is obvious that the public has read very carefully the recent series. The key words, of course, are very carefully. I have no quarrel with some of the facts. But I do resent the insinuations and innuendo that I or my associates have done anything unusual or wrong.

## "Subtle Inference"

There is subtle inference in all of these articles that we have used funds for expense purposes that were not rightfully ours or that these voluntary contributions have somehow compromised the governor. I assure you that neither is true.

As governor, I wear two

hats. I must be chief executive of the state and I must function as a leader of the Democratic Party. In both capacities I receive hundreds of invitations to attend and participate in events all over the state. In the period of one week I may attend an apple-growers' meeting in Yakima, a Rotary luncheon in Bellingham, a graduation exercise and a Democratic dinner in Spokane County, a business conference in Seattle and a union meeting in Aberdeen.

If the affair is principally an official function, I received a daily travel allowance of \$9 a day for hotels and meals. After last June it was \$12. I am sure you recognize the inadequacy of this allowance to meet today's inflated prices. Coffee provided through room service for conferences or guests sometimes costs as much as 50 cents a cup. The bellhop expects and gets a tip. A steady stream of telephone calls runs up the charges at 15 cents a call. If the trip is not official business but rather a Democratic Party function, I receive no expense allowance.

#### "Common Practice"

Therefore, unless a governor is extremely rich or refuses to attend these events, he must find some way to cover out-of-pocket expenses. It has become a common practice among many congressmen, senators and governors (of both parties) to establish voluntary funds to handle expense overages. The existence of these private audited expense funds is common knowledge to most newspapermen. If The Seattle Times protests innocence, I shall be greatly surprised.

During the past four years The Seattle Times states my political expenses, paid for out of political funds, total \$22,000. These figures are exaggerated. But even if they were accurate the average ex-

pense would be \$460 per month. I urge you to ask any businessman if this is an exorbitant expense total for a man who travels a great deal. The Times freely admits that during the first two years of our administration my official travel expense totaled only \$2,971.36 and last year totaled \$1,468.28. I did my best to

keep my official expenses low and charged many things to the political fund which could well have been charged to the state.

If The Seattle Times will forgive me, I am sort of proud of this.

#### "Considerable Fuss"

The Times has made considerable fuss over the fact that the expenses include restaurant and telephone charges at the Olympic Hotel and the New Washington Hotel on the same day. Other persons used the rooms at The New Washington. I never occupied them.

They were made available by the hotel for Howard Thompson, King County manager of the election campaign, and Dr. Thomas James, who used them to interview hundreds of persons who insisted on seeing me or one of my aides after I was elected. Besides, I wonder if it has occurred to The Times that I may have held a luncheon meeting at one hotel and a dinner at the other? This is certainly not unusual. But by disclosing the fact, The Times obviously hopes to establish some mysterious and sinister overtones to my activities. This is the type of political innuendo I so thoroughly despise. They have also suddenly revealed that Western Hotels and other hotels have made free rooms available to me and other governors. This has been a common practice in many cities for years. The newspaper quietly acknowledged the fact that Governor

Langlie received free lodging at the Hotel Edmond Moany and occasionally at the Olympic Hotel. But the insinuation of some wrong-doing is still there. I resent it and I hope you as an intelligent citizen do, too.

#### Completely Voluntary

I wish to emphasize again that these expense funds are completely voluntary. Each party and each governor has public-spirited supporters who would rather contribute to such funds than see the governor restrict his activities and perform only half a job. I do not deny that I spend a part of each 18-hour day trying to promote the health and vigor of the Democratic Party. I am proud of it. But I do not

expect the taxpayers to pay for expenses incurred in that endeavor. I am happy to say private individuals, who believe in our goals, do. It should be made completely clear that these expense funds were not my personal funds. They were not under my control but were set up and administered by other persons to pay legitimate political obligations. I kept no personal record of these funds.

I think it is about time we call a spade a spade. The Seattle Times is conducting this "expose" for political purposes. The time is right. They want a Republican governor at almost any cost.

#### "Not a New Role"

I regret that such a large Washington newspaper would misuse its news columns for the sake of political victory. The Seattle Times, at this early spring date, appears dedicated to the destruction of the Democrats in 1960. It is not a new role. As far back as 1952 and again in 1956 The Times openly opposed me. I also recall how, in past election years, they have opposed our two fine United States Senators — Warren Magnuson and Henry Jack-

son. Surely, no state in the Union has a more able or experienced pair of Senators. But each time The Seattle Times has been ignored by the voters. The voters have stood by Senator Magnuson and Senator Jackson. They discounted The Seattle Times, as well they might.

Now, The Seattle Times is playing Republican politics again. You can almost hear the sound of political hatchets being sharpened. Perhaps it is because they fear another defeat at the polls in November and they realize they must try to disarm the public as soon as possible. Perhaps it is because a handful of industrialists who supported Initiatives 198 and 202, the so-called "right-to-work" measures, are demanding The Seattle Times "go out and get" the governor who backed labor and fought to hold labor's gains.

#### "Weakness . . . on Issues"

But a more important reason I believe for The Seattle Times to initiate a personal attack on this administration at this time is they recognize the weakness of Republican candidates on issues. The Times will not deny the fact that we have lifted our state institutions from their astonishingly low state in 1956 to professional respectability today. In fact, The Times has praised the institutions program.

The Times will not deny the fact that we have waged a vigorous campaign to bring new industry and jobs to the State of Washington . . . with tangible results. On this score, The Times has been highly complimentary. The Times will not deny the fact that we have greatly accelerated the building of new highways and new schools to meet future population growth. In fact, they have publicly supported our efforts. I honestly believe The Times secretly applauds the fact we have reduced the



state's debt since 1956 and applied modern bookkeeping methods to many departments resulting in the savings of millions of dollars. They realize we are making good our campaign pledges.

The plain, hard truth is that The Times is afraid to campaign on issues. They have chosen the personal-attack route. They know they will be beaten on issues. And so they shall.

#### "Attacks Will Continue"

During the weeks and months ahead these personal attacks will continue. I hope our many Democratic, independent, and yes, even Republican supporters will not become troubled by the false insinuations. It is really to these friends that I address this statement.

It is to the credit of the other newspapers in the state that they have for the most part ignored The Times series.

It is to the credit of the other newspapers in the state that they have for the most part ignored The Times series.

Perhaps the other publishers in the state should learn that recently for the first time in seven and a half years the State Tax Commission audited The Times' books and demanded a substantial sum in back taxes.

The Times might also explain how its attempts to hog liquor advertising have been blocking so that another newspaper can receive half of the business in Seattle. I wish there were space to tell the story about one of their maneuvers.

I doubt if the newsman who wrote the recent series knew of these things. But certainly their superiors did.

The Times began its attack on the administration with its series on purchasing activities of the state in 1958. In doing so they betrayed a trust.

#### "We Were Dissatisfied"

About three weeks before The Times reporters appeared we asked Donaho & Associates of Baltimore, Md., to make a preliminary report on state purchasing methods. We were dissatisfied with these practices and with the operations of the department. Donaho's preliminary report arrived in my office about the same time as The Times men. I ordered all records — even records which were not public — opened to the reporters.

We looked to them and trusted them to acquaint the public with these methods so the needed reforms would receive popular support. We were prepared to take a little heat for not having acted sooner. We did try to excuse ourselves by pointing out that a great many projects were under way in Olympia and

that it was logical to wait until Donaho had completed his study of the budget and accounting system. In the end, The Times used the information against us and ignored the misdeeds of the previous administration — although some of these doings were recounted in the public reports of the state auditor.

#### "Only . . . Since 1956"

They were interested only in what had happened since 1956 and repeatedly said as much.

Within a few months The Times began to probe into another practice in the political system — that of estate-appraisal fees. This is something which people have been trying to reform since the 1930's. But The Post-Intelligencer was also working in the area and was first to break the story. Once again The Times played down the antics of the Republicans. They did not tell the people that the Republicans gave 13 men in King County more than \$150,000 in appraiser fees.

It will interest you to know that The Times newsmen involved here have admitted to me privately and apologetically that they probably should have given more emphasis to what the Republicans did.

#### "Grossly Overplayed"

This past week the public was also treated to a pointless story on the "oddities" of the real-estate dealings of the Department of General Administration. This story was, in effect, a slap at the director, Charles Hodde, a man of great integrity who installed the new purchasing system and who is personally responsible for saving the taxpayers many thousands of dollars. The story was uncalled for. It was grossly overplayed. I never saw it repeated in any other newspaper.

Many, many persons throughout the State of Washington feel that we have put together the finest administrative team ever to function in the state's history. We have instituted historic and far-reaching reforms. We have revitalized and improved basic programs. We are recommending further reforms, such as the reform of the estate-appraisal system, and will recommend still others.

#### "Unwarranted Attacks"

While my purpose is not to launch a running or prolonged fight with The Seattle Times, I intend to defend these programs against unwarranted attacks. I am extremely proud of the new look in Olympia and of the work of the dedicated, qualified individuals who head the departments. I will fight The Times every inch of the way if it continues in its attempt to discredit the administration.

The Democratic Party, too, is stronger than it has been for years. It is still the party of the people. We will not be dictated to by a wealthy newspaper which for years

has attempted to set policies when the Republicans were in power and to ruin the Democrats when they held forth in Olympia.

I expect the expense I incur in carrying out the duties of governor to be closely audited by the appropriate state agencies.

I expect the expenses I incur as head of the Democratic Party to be audited by those appointed within the party.

#### "Difficult to Determine"

I realize that at times it is difficult to determine where the state's responsibility for my expenses ends and where the party's responsibility begins. The same problem is faced by many business executives in relationship to company duties.

For instance, last year at the Brussels World Fair a reception on Washington State Day cost the federal government \$262.50. I was the honored guest and my message was sent around the world by the United States Information Service. But far more important, I was there to confer with commissioners, generals of Canada, England, Japan, the Soviet Union and other nations about their participation in Century 21, the 1962 exposition for which the state has appropriated \$7,500,000. My expenses were paid by myself, by co-operating governments and by private sources. I cite this as an example of the unusual assignments a governor must weigh as to their worth to the state and then answer the question:

"Who picks up the tab? You? Me? Or the fund?"

# Buying Methods

By MARSHALL WILSON and BYRON JOHNSRUD

Management of the State Liquor Control Board's purchases of bottled goods — averaging about \$55,000,000 annually — is an underlying issue in the battle in the Legislature over shortening the terms of Liquor Control Board members.

FEB 19 1961

Don G. Abel and Fred Koch, board members who will be subject to replacement by Governor Rosellini if the controversial bill is enacted, say they will not permit politics to influence liquor purchases as long as they are in office.

Koch has expressed a belief that if he and Abel are replaced there may be a return to the purchasing practices of 1957, which required the board to sell more than \$2,000,000 worth of liquor at cut-rate prices.

In 1957-58, the state bought sufficient stocks of some liquors to last as long as 15 years, at the demonstrated rate of sale. The board's present policy is to buy only enough to satisfy sales demands for six or seven weeks.

RECORDS of the period mentioned by Koch show that political associates of Governor Rosellini blossomed out as representatives of distillers.

The state's list of liquor-company representatives in 1957 contained many well-known friends of the administration who collected salaries and commissions on liquor sales. This is a common type of political patronage. Many of those names still are on the list.

Some of these friends of the administration, who sold the large inventory of liquor to the state, were:

Dr. Thomas James, dentist, who was treasurer of Rosellini's 1956 campaign.

Vic Bell of Ephrata, a Rosellini campaign contributor.  
Wally Carmichael of Everett, a Democratic member of the Legislature at the time.

Seraphin Lelli of Seattle, a campaign contributor.

Edwin S. Kiehl of Langley, former Democratic Party state treasurer.

Thomas P. Durkan, brother of State Senator Martin Durkan of Issaquah.

William Short of 120 Sixth Av. N., a Rosellini campaign contributor.

Wesley N. Miller, former Seattle police officer and political associate of the governor.

Iver Cederwall of Seattle, a campaign contributor.

Joe Paglia of Bellingham, a campaign worker.

Charles F. Adams of Seattle, distillery employe and a campaign contributor.

Victor A. Meyers, Jr., son of the secretary of state.

Ben DiJulio, one of the governor's close associates and campaign organizer.

THE BOARD, at the beginning of Abel's term as chairman, reluctantly accepted Art Garton as the board's executive officer, at Rosellini's request. Part of Garton's job was to supervise purchasing of liquor. Garton is a long-time Democratic politician, now serving in another capacity in the state administration.

Abel insisted on Garton's removal after a year, and the board put the brakes on the excess purchases.

Purchases of liquor of unproven sales appeal tied up millions of dollars of state funds as the liquor piled up in warehouses and eventually much of it had to be sold at discounts.

The disposal of more than \$2,000,000 worth of liquor at "fire sales" did not cause a cash loss to the state. Because of the discounts, the state simply did not receive its normal profit.

Dr. James, who since has broken with the administration, was a representative of a distillery and a wine company in 1957.

Dr. James' sales to the state for the year totaled \$1,804,276. Some of the examples of large purchases included enough tokay wine to last 15 years at its demonstrated rate of sale, and enough of two types of sherry wine to last 13 years.

Lelli, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, represented six liquor companies with total sales of \$1,004,018. After Garton left the board's employ, there was an excess inventory of Lelli-sold products totaling \$398,185.

SOME OF THE Lelli products which had been purchased in advance included a 69 months' supply of sparkling burgandy, a 39.7-month supply of grenache, a 36.7-month quantity of sherry and a 51.2-month supply of brandy.

Vodka was purchased through Lelli in sufficient supply to last 59 months.

Bell sold the state 400 cases of one brand of whiskey. At inventory time, 57 months' supply remained.

A nine-year supply on a brand of vodka also was on hand from another Bell purchase.

Carmichael dealt heavily in vodka, fruit brandies and liquors. An example was a peach brandy with enough on hand to last nine years.

Board records list DiJulio as having sold liquor quantities exceeding usual inventory needs, including a 53-month supply of one. However these were only sideline items, not the main line of liquor handled by DiJulio. The latter is one of the fastest-selling lines handled in this state.

AMONG OTHER ITEMS, the state had a supply of 100-proof vodka sufficient for more than two years. It was bought from a firm represented by Kiehl and Durkan.

Durkan, in addition, represented another distiller which did \$936,249 worth of business with the state.

Rosellini

## Denies Part In Liquor-Buying

FEB 20 1961

OLYMPIA, Feb. 20. — (AP) — Governor Rosellini today denied any connection with excess purchases of liquor and said a Seattle Times article linking him to the Liquor Board was a continuation of the newspaper's attack on his administration.

The Times reported yesterday that overstocking some liquor brands by the state in 1957 - 58 led to sale of more than \$2,000,000 worth of liquor at cut-rate prices.

The Times said the state bought enough of some liquors to last as long as 15 years at the demonstrated rate of sale.

THE TIMES said the liquor was purchased while Art Garton, whom Rosellini has since named to the Pollution Control Commission, was executive officer of the Liquor Board.

Rosellini said the Liquor Control Board, under the law, is "completely outside of the control and jurisdiction of the governor." He said it consists of two Republicans and Don Abel, whom he appointed.

"The law requires the signature of two board members for the purchase of any liquor by the board," Rosellini said. "If there was any mistake on purchasing, it would be their complete responsibility."

ROSELLINI SAID "Art Garton was hired by the Washington State Liquor Control Board at their own request without any request or recommendation from this office. His employment was terminated exactly in the same manner."

"The Seattle Times articles are a continuation of the partisan, prejudicial, running attack that this newspaper has had on this administration for the past four years."

# DOCUMENTS EXHIBITED

## Rosellini Used

## 'Illegally Obtained'

SEP 8 1964

## Campaign Funds in

## '60, Says Evans

Governor Rosellini has been furnished "illegally obtained" campaign funds totaling thousands of dollars, Daniel J. Evans revealed today.

In a dramatic press conference this morning in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Evans displayed two sets of documents showing how state employees and others close to the administration had solicited and collected campaign contributions—from businesses regulated by those employees—for Rosellini's 1960 campaign.

"This is a clear and deliberate violation of state law," Evans, Republican candidate for governor, declared.

Evans said Rosellini should fire the state employees named in the documents and should disclose all other instances of state employees' soliciting campaign funds from persons or companies regulated by state agencies.

"And Rosellini should withdraw himself now from the gubernatorial race," Evans added.

Evans recalled that in 1959 Rosellini asked for and the Legislature passed a Code of Ethics Law. This law makes it a crime for an employee of a state agency to sell anything to anyone who is licensed or regulated by the state agency in which the employee serves.

"At the same time the governor was taking bows for the adoption of this law, his henchmen were out pressuring people into buying fund-raising tickets for his campaign," Evans said.

"I have suspected for some time — and so have others — that this has been the practice. Now, at long last, we have the documentary evidence to prove it."

Unveiling "blowups" of the documents at the press conference, Evans cited the following:

1. Correspondence inside the State Liquor Control Board dated September 26, 1960, telling of \$3,600 in contributions raised by Seattle-based retail-liquor inspectors. Attached to the correspondence was a list of some 20 liquor licensees under the direct supervision of the liquor inspectors who bought \$100 tickets for a Rosellini fund-raising dinner September 24, 1960, in Seattle.

The correspondence was between Walter W. Bell, then senior liquor inspector in Seattle, and Edward F. Schaller, chief inspector for the Liquor Board.

Evans said Bell resigned in February, 1962, "under a cloud," but soon after was hired by another state agency. He now is a dental inspector in the State Department of Licenses. Schaller still is chief inspector.

2. Other correspondence, dated July 16, 1959, between Schaller and Bell on Liquor Board letterhead, relating to

Democratic fund-raising activities by liquor inspectors. Evans said this exhibit is dated only one month and five days after the Code of Ethics law, specifically prohibiting such activity, went into effect.

3. A letter dated December 12, 1960, from Bell to Victor Rosellini (the governor's cousin and a Seattle restaurateur) accompanying 28 checks totaling \$4,100 which had been accepted by the Seattle liquor-inspection office for what was described as "Governor Albert D. Rosellini Appreciation Day."

4. Further correspondence dated December 12, 1960, from Bell to an unidentified "Dear Mike," with checks for "Founders' Day" banquet. Bell's letter said in part:

"You may be pleased to know that each and every man in this office purchased a ticket . . ." Bell said the receipts represented "the efforts of the Seattle (liquor) inspection office."

5. A three-page report on ticket sales dated in April and May of 1960 for a banquet honoring Rosellini, entitled "The Citizens of Washington's Future."

The report was submitted by Clem W. Dumett, chief examiner for the Liquor Board's penalty hearings. Receipts accompanying the report were signed by Ben DiJulio and made out to Bell.

DiJulio, Rosellini's patronage chief shortly after Rosellini was elected to his first term in 1956, resigned the state post in August, 1957, to become a liquor-distillery representative. DiJulio now is Northwest-division manager for the James B. Beam Distilling Co.

Evans was asked during the news conference how the documents came into his possession. Evans said the documents "had just been received without solicitation from public-spirited sources who had had their fill of the Rosellini machine."

Evans said he expects that additional information will "come forward" from these and other sources.

(See Page 6 for additional details and photos of copies of documents shown by Evans.)

# Evans Accuses Governor of 'Cyn

September 26, 1960.

MR. ED. SCHALLER

Dear Ed:

Enclosed please find Thirty-six Hundred Dollars (\$3,600.00) representing contributions accepted by the Seattle Retail Inspection office for the recently held Jackson-Jefferson Day Dinner.

WALTER W. BELL

Ships Restaurant #66	19-107	Willard
Ozzies #659	19-99	Seawidge
Driftwood Inn #7688	19-125	Sailors
Big Sam Tavern #4114	19-100	Marrow
Red Feather Tavern #1093	19-23	Bridgman
Moonlight Inn #366	19-107	Clue
Margo's Cafe #163	19-112	Geeney
Chester Brand #6082	19-89	Martin
Robbys #11420	19-112	Steele
Jackie's (2) #331	19-164	Albright
Hofbräu #6174	19-164	Robinson
Roberts R. Reel #545	19-11	Conner
James Gordon's #77013	19-23	Roberts
A. W. Miller Hotel #33	19-23	Gordon
Pease Hotel #626	19-101	Booper
Shore Hotel #1753	19-23	Olson
	19-23	Rogers

Washington State Liquor Control Board

## INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Town: Olympia

Date: July 16, 1959

To: Walter W. Bell, Senior Inspector  
From: Edward F. Schaller, Chief Inspector  
Subject: Democratic Picnic

RECEIVED

JUL 17 1959

I am sending under separate cover 100 tickets for the Democratic Picnic to be held August 23 at Cottage Lake. Would you please distribute these amongst your inspectors and see if we can't get rid of the entire amount of tickets.

Edward F. Schaller  
Chief Inspector

WFS:ph

SEP 8 1964

"EXHIBIT 2": Evans displayed what he called "Exhibit 2" a photocopy of this correspondence between Edward F. Schaller, chief inspector of the State Liquor Board, and Walter W. Bell, former senior inspector for the board in Seattle. The letter was on a letterhead of the Liquor Board, Evans pointed out.

# ical Disregard' of Code of Ethics

December 12, 1960

Mr. Victor Rosellini  
110 University St.  
Seattle, Washington

Dear Victor:

Enclosed you will find checks totalling Four Thousand One Hundred Dollars ( \$4,100.00 ) which represents the amount accepted by the Seattle Inspection office in behalf of Governor Albert D. Rosellini's Appropriation Day.

You may be pleased to know that in addition to the money enclosed, this office disposed of thirty-nine (39) Founders Day tickets.

Enclosed also are unused tickets, numbers 151-157-159-160-163-164-167-183 and 186.

WALT BELL

WJB:llb

encl. 28 checks totalling \$4,100.00  
9 unused tickets as listed above

*Victor Rosellini*

April 28, 1961

Received from Walter V. Bell, Seattle Detail Inspection Division, Washington State Liquor Control Board, the sum of \$ 761 which represents the proceeds from the sale of tickets honoring Governor Rosellini at the banquet for "The Citizens of Washington's Future".

Personal Check No. 525	19-8	662.00
Check No. 2700	19-78	18.00
	160	
Check No. 510	19-11	15.00
	120	
Check No. 1184	19-177	60.00
	183	
Check No. 677	98-178	6.00
	161	
TOTAL		\$ 761.00

SIGNED *Ben DiJulio*

No. 1 *April 28 1961*

Received of *Walter Bell*

*Seven Hundred Sixty One and 00/100 Dollars*

*Ben DiJulio*

'EXHIBIT 3': Evans cited this letter from Bell to Victor Rosellini, Governor Rosellini's cousin, as "Exhibit 3" during the Evans press conference. The letter apparently accompanied 28 checks totaling \$4,100 for an event honoring Governor Rosellini.

FINAL EXHIBIT: The final set of documents shown by Evans involved correspondence between Clem W. Dummet, chief examiner for the Liquor Board, and Bell. The receipt, Evans said, was signed by Ben DiJulio, Governor Rosellini's former patronage chief, who now represents a liquor distillery in the Pacific Northwest. (See Page 1 for details.)



# 'Pressure' Denied by Former Senior Liquor Inspector Here

SEP 8 1964

3

Walter W. Bell, former state senior liquor inspector in Seattle, said today he had received Rosellini-campaign tickets and doled them out to employes in the Seattle liquor office to sell to the inspectors' contacts.

"I see nothing irregular about that inasmuch as everybody did it," Bell said, adding that by "everybody," he meant all division heads under the State Liquor Control Board.

"In that job of senior inspector you were given tickets with the idea you were to sell them," Bell said.

"I sold only four or five of the total amount because I didn't have the contacts. I would call the boys in and tell them: 'We've got so many tickets to get rid of. Can you get rid of some of them in your areas?'"

Bell said some of the inspectors would return unsold tickets, while others would ask for more tickets.

"But there was no pressure put on licensees," Bell said.

When questioned about possible pressure tactics used to dispose of the tickets, Bell asserted:

"I wasn't there when the donations were made and what transpired between inspectors and donors. I don't know.

"But I clearly told the

ing a dinner for the governor held in my restaurant, but I don't recall the letter," Victor Rosellini said.

"He (Bell) probably forwarded checks to me because the dinner was held in my place. I should have forwarded them on to the governor's campaign committee.

"Frankly, I can't remember. I have a lot of campaign dinners and other dinners in my restaurant."

Another principal mentioned by Evans today was Edward F. Schaller, chief inspector for the Liquor Board.

In Olympia today, Schaller said he remembers that Bell sold "some tickets" about four years ago, but is hazy about the details.

"I don't remember if he got them from me," Schaller said. "I don't even remember what they were for. After all, that was four years ago."

Schaller said he would not know if these tickets had been sold to licensees of the Liquor Board, although he said that if they were, it would have been strictly against the board's policy.

SCHALLER produced a copy of a letter he said he sent to 37 liquor inspectors on June 18, 1962. The letter stated:

not participate in any recognized community and civic affairs, provided this is done entirely on their own time and that, again, no solicitation or canvassing of any type whatsoever shall be made of any licensee of the Washington State Liquor Control Board.

"Any violations of these instructions will be grounds for disciplinary action."

Garland Sponburgh, board chairman, said he had sent an identical letter to the inspectors in the spring of this year. He said it is "common practice" to issue such instructions before all types of elections.

Asked if the Liquor Board has had to discipline any inspectors for the practices cited today by Evans, board members said their "principal difficulties" had been in Seattle and Yakima.

Don G. Abel, former Liquor Board chairman and still a board member, said a senior inspector in Yakima had been asked by the board to resign in March, 1961, after the board had received complaints of the nature described by Evans in today's press conference. The inspector did resign. Since then, Abel said, there has been "no more trouble in Yakima."

Asked about the state's Code of Ethics law, which Evans described as the law

"But I clearly told the men that there was to be no pressure.

"To the best of my knowledge there were no complaints from the tavern, hotel or restaurant associations."

Bell said he accounted for the money received and forwarded it either to Victor Rosellini of Seattle, Governor Rosellini's cousin, or to Ben DiJulio, of Seattle, Rosellini's former patronage chief and now a distillery representative.

IN TODAY'S disclosures, Daniel J. Evans called attention to several documents, including a letter from Bell to an unidentified "Dear Mike."

Bell said this referred to Michael T. Gray, state director of licenses.

Bell resigned from the liquor position in February, 1962. Now he is a dental inspector for the State License Department.

Meanwhile, Victor Rosellini said in Seattle that he could not remember the incident cited today by Evans. "It probably was concern-

stated:

"All inspectors are hereby instructed that the practice of selling any type of tickets or soliciting funds for any purpose whatsoever from any (liquor) licensee of the Washington State Liquor Control Board is prohibited, whether on state time or employee's own time.

"This does not mean, however, that inspectors may

code of ethics law, which Evans described as the key to today's disclosures, the liquor officials declined to give an opinion on whether there had been possible violations of that law.

Returning to the subject of Bell and reports that Schaller had sent campaign-fund tickets to Bell, Schaller said:

"If I did, he asked me for them."

# Truck-Firm Head Links Contract Loss, SEP 13 1964. Rosellini-Aid Halt

Daniel J. Evans said yesterday that the president of a Seattle trucking company has signed an affidavit stating that he was stripped of a state liquor-hauling contract in 1962 because he refused to continue buying tickets to campaign functions for Governor Rosellini.

Evans, a Republican candidate for governor, identified the trucking official as Veri Van Dyke, president of V. Van Dyke Trucking, Inc., 4223 Maynard Av. S.

VAN DYKE TOLD The Times he furnished the affidavit yesterday to Evans' staff, along with a letter from a State Liquor Control Board official discontinuing the Van Dyke contract.

"I gave it to the Evans people gladly," Van Dyke said.

Van Dyke expects "retaliation" because his firm is regulated by a state agency, the State Public Utilities and Transportation Commission.

Van Dyke, 40, resides at 15812 N. E. 24th St., Bellevue.

THE VAN DYKE affidavit states in part:

"Beginning sometime early in 1960, I hauled liquor for the Liquor Board to the Georgetown Liquor Store from the (state liquor) warehouse (in Seattle). I bought out Rainier Transfer, who had the contract with the Liquor Board for hauling this liquor.

"As soon as I started to haul the liquor in my trucks to the Georgetown store, people working for the Liquor Board came right after me to my place of business and wanted me to buy various tickets to Rosellini and Democratic Party events.

"I made an attempt to avoid the Liquor Board representative who constantly came to my office in the State Liquor Board car. The man who was pursuing me was the assistant to M. F. O'Hara (manager of the Seattle warehouse).

"AFTER THREE DAYS of chasing me, this assistant confronted me with tickets to some type of Rosellini banquet or dinner. I absolutely refused to buy these tickets and after repeated attempts by the assistant to make me buy these tickets, he left.

"I only said to this man that I did not believe in the setup anymore and I would not continue to uselessly spend money. He left a ticket at my office, which I returned to O'Hara at 3:00 p.m. on the afternoon of the 26th of September (1962).

"In the next morning's mail at 9:00 a.m. on the 27th of September, 1962, a letter arrived from the State Liquor Board which informed me that my liquor haul from the warehouse would be canceled. This was the last contact I had with the board . . ."

Van Dyke said he referred to a letter addressed to him on Liquor Board letterhead apparently signed by O'Hara.

That letter stated:

"Upon instruction from the Washington State Liquor Control Board, Olympia, Washington, this is to advise you that your company is to discontinue the liquor haul from our warehouse, 4201 East Marginal Way South, Seattle, to our Store No. 1, Seattle, Washington.

"This change will become effective on Wednesday, October 3, 1962."

"The tickets were for Governor Rosellini dinners, banquets and all types of party functions and ranged in price from \$25 to \$100.

"The men who represented the Board and Governor Rosellini always came to my office in a state car.

"For about two years they came to my place of business and tried to sell me tickets, which I had to buy in order to retain the liquor haul for the Liquor Board. This practice continued for two years and reoccurred about four to five times each year, whenever any political event occurred for which there was a ticket.

"AS SOON AS I started to buy tickets in \$100 quantities, my haul immediately increased. Soon after the ticket selling occurred, I was awarded a new haul which included transporting whiskey from Seattle's docks to the liquor warehouse.

"This haul was much more lucrative and profitable than the Georgetown run. I also was able to deliver whiskey to the No. 1 store located at First and James which allowed even more profit.

"On September 26, 1962, I got fed up with having to buy so many tickets and spending so much money for Governor Rosellini deals.

When asked for comment last night, O'Hara said, Van Dyke's assertions are untrue.

"We were forced to make the change due to complaints (about Van Dyke)," O'Hara said. "He was slow in getting it (the liquor deliveries) in and there were other things.

"I used to know him very well. I thought he was a real nice fellow, but his deal was not canceled for the reasons he stated. Absolutely not."

O'Hara, who resides on Mercer Island, said his present position is superintendent of the Seattle warehouse.

EVANS SAID THAT if he becomes governor, he will press for laws prohibiting any political fund-raising by state employees, extending the statute of limitations on the state Code of Ethics law beyond the present one year.

He also will seek legislation holding department heads of state agencies responsible for violations of the Ethics Code, and a full-disclosure law for all candidates for all state offices on campaign contributions.

"Thousands of dollars are being literally squeezed out of Washington businesses for the Rosellini campaign. This must be stopped and stopped now."

6/23/65

airtel

To: LEGAT, Bern (161-4)

From: Director, FBI

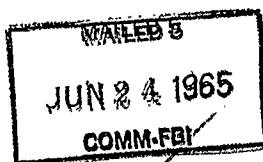
ALBERT D. ROSELLINI  
SPI

ReBucab 5/28/65.

Advise status this case your office.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

*det'd.  
ms,*



*161-3844-77*

NOT RECORDED

JUN 30 1965

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*391*  
58 JUL 12 1965

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Return to J. F. Connell, room 1.

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

SD-03  
URGENT 6-25-65  
TO DIRECTOR  
FROM LEGAT BERN

NO. 398

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ALBERT D. ROSELLINI, SPI, BUDED: MAY 26.

(S)

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NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 30 1965

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58 JUL 12 1965  
397  
GND OCT 12 1965

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: ALBERT D. ROSELLINI  
SPECIAL INQUIRY - WHITE HOUSE

DATE: 5-12-65

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

My memorandum of 5-10-65 advised that at the request of the White House we have initiated an investigation of Rosellini, former Governor of the State of Washington, who is being considered for a Presidential appointment, position not stated.

Bureau files disclose that in 1960 Ed Guthman, who at the time was a writer for the "Seattle Times" newspaper, Seattle, Washington, reportedly had gathered a great deal of information concerning Rosellini which allegedly included information indicating Rosellini had registered at hotels and motels under his true name or aliases with a number of different women; records of the campaign funds given Rosellini were not listed by him on income tax returns and he allegedly gave gifts to a number of different women.

Our files also indicate the "Seattle Times" as of 1960 reportedly also obtained information indicating road building contractors in the State of Washington have received substantial contracts from this state and in turn were paying money to Rosellini. The "Seattle Times" also reportedly has information involving Rosellini in payoffs which apparently also involved individuals in the Washington State Patrol.

## Information Concerning Ed Guthman

Ed Guthman, also known as Edwin O. Guthman, was formerly the Special Assistant for Public Information with the Justice Department and while in this capacity we experienced some difficulty with him. While he was friendly on the surface, he did on occasion, plant false information in newspapers regarding the FBI and in a number of instances was extremely difficult to deal with in connection with FBI press release matters. Newspaper items indicate that as of 4-19-65 he was to join the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper, Los Angeles, California, as National Editor.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Connell

JEC:skm

(6)

REC 33

161-38601-79  
RECORDED  
25 JUN 30 1965

397  
58 JUL 12 1965  
CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Cleveland to Mr. Gale  
Re: ALBERT D. ROSELLINI

Information Concerning the "Seattle Times"

The "Seattle Times" has been a friendly newspaper and SAC Milnes and the Bureau enjoy cordial relations with several of this newspaper's officials.

ACTION:

The SAC Los Angeles is being instructed separately to contact Guthman for all pertinent information he may possess concerning Rosellini.

*No. I wouldn't believe Guthman under oath. J*

The SAC Seattle is being instructed separately to contact the "Seattle Times" for similar purpose.

*I believe this is necessary*

*5/13  
yes.  
J*

*V.*

*[Signature]*

*all*

*[Signature]*

*DEC*

*[Signature]*

*ASAC*

*adman*

*12/19  
5-14-65  
JFE.*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : MR. HOOVER

DATE: 7/30/65

FROM: SAC MILNES

SUBJECT: ALBERT D. ROSELLINI  
FORMER GOVERNOR  
STATE OF WASHINGTON

You will recall that we conducted an extensive investigation at the request of the White House concerning former Governor ALBERT D. ROSELLINI of this state.

The investigation was concluded and revealed quite clearly that ROSELLINI was a thorough scoundrel. He was interested, and evidently was bringing a lot of pressure to bear on Senator Magnuson to get him a federal appointment.

Simultaneously the Internal Revenue Service was conducting an investigation into ROSELLINI's financial activities

*S.C. WASH*  
of [redacted] called me today and told me confidentially that Senator Magnuson had called him and told him that, "We have got that thing killed here." He implied that ROSELLINI had withdrawn his interest in a federal appointment. Simultaneously the Internal Revenue Service discontinued their investigation of ROSELLINI.

JEM:eon

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
Felt	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

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161-3864-86

REC-24

~~161-3864-57~~

EX 105

AUG 5 1965

OCT 8 - 1965

XEROX  
AUG 11 1965



AUG 13 1965

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CRIME RESEARCH



January 17, 1968

MEMORANDUM

TO: Deke DeLoach

FROM: [redacted]

Could we please have another copy of the name check dated 8/24/64  
on [redacted]

Could we also have a copy of the full field completed in 1965 on  
Albert D. Rosellini, former Governor of the State of Washington.

*ROSSELLINI, ALBERT D.*

Recd 1/18/68

Summary dated 6/10/65  
(with encls.) to Mrs. [redacted]

1/18/68

*LBW/PHY*

ACT-7

161-3864-8

NOT RECORDED

15 JAN 19 1968

*File*

246

59 JAN 25 1968

161-3864

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WCI-1

ENCLOSURE

161-3864-83

ENCLOSURE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/25/65

Mrs. CATHERINE MAY, U.S. Representative, Washington State, advised that she has known ALBERT D. ROSELLINI since approximately 1953. She stated that her closest association with him was during the period 1953, to 1957, when they served in the State Legislature together. She advised that in 1957, ROSELLINI became Governor and that she was elected to Congress and subsequently her contact has been rather limited.

Mrs. MAY advised that years ago prior to ROSELLINI becoming Governor he was regarded as a "devil with the ladies" and that she believes there was an open scandal regarding another woman but she does not recall the year or any of the circumstances surrounding this story. She stated that she felt that his personal reputation as far as his morals is concerned was not very high in the State, however, she stated that since becoming Governor these stories have subsided and that possibly he has straightened out his personal life in that regard. She advised that she herself could not overlook this factor in considering him for a Government position.

Mrs. MAY stated that she had heard through newspaper accounts and political conversations with various individuals of whom she would be unable to personally identify that ROSELLINI engaged in "sharp practices" in the issuance of beer and liquor licenses in the State. She further advised that during the recent campaign for Governor in which ROSELLINI was defeated there were numerous charges made against him in the operation of the office as far as his personal Federal Income Tax was concerned, the operation of the State Estate Appraisal System and the operation of the State Liquor Board. She advised that she realized that a great majority of these stories could be discounted inasmuch as they were given in the heat of a political campaign. She stated that she was personally unable to verify or refute these stories.

On 5/24/65 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 161-3098-8  
by SA GEORGE E. SAUNDERS:ssk Date dictated 5/25/65

WFO 161-3098

Mrs. MAY described ROSELLINI as a very bright, intelligent man and that through the years she has had a very nice personal relationship with him in connection with bipartisan matters involving the State of Washington. She advised that she considered him to be a loyal American citizen.

Mrs. MAY concluded by stating she did not feel she was in a position to make a recommendation either pro or con primarily because she is not aware of the position for which he is being considered and also because of her doubts concerning his personal life and also based on these various allegations and accusations made against him.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/29/77

FROM: SAC, WFO (161-3098)

SUBJECT: ALBERT D. ROSELLINI  
SPI☐ RUC☒ File Destruction Program

(Title)

Enclosed are 1 items.

These items are forwarded your office since:

☐ All logical investigation completed in this Division☒ You were OO at the time our case was RUC'd.

Enclosures are described as follows:

FD 302 MRS CATHERINE MAY

ENCLOSURE  
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED1-Bureau  
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(1)

NOTE: DO NOT BLOCK STAMP ORIGINAL ENCLOSURES.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

No Duplication Fees are charged for Deleted Page Information Sheet(s).

Total Deleted Page(s) ~ 101

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